THE LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XXIV. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1868. NUMBER 169.

BUSINESS DIRECT'RY

Business Cards will be inserted in his Column at the rate of $1 50 per line per Month.

ALL KINDS of Smokers' Goods at Warner's, southwest corner Third and Jefferson.

BOUCHE, CHAS. J.—Eagle Coffee, Spice, and Mustard Mills, corner Sixth and Grayson sts.

BOWLES & BARBOUR—Real Estate Agents, 78 Main st., buy, sell, rent and collect.

CROSS, J. & CO.—Importers and Manufacturers of Saddlery Materials, Trunks, Saddles, Harness, &c. No. 292 Main st., below Seventh.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS—For all the States. Notary Public. Office 164 Jefferson street. N. R. WILSON.

C[illegible] ILLIAS—Dealer in Paper and [illegible] south side [illegible] street, between Seventh [illegible].

C[illegible] DMAN—[illegible] Jewelry [illegible] Plated [illegible] spectacles, [illegible] &c. 12[illegible] Third street [illegible] Jefferson and [illegible].

DE[illegible]—Book and Job Printing House, [illegible] near Postoffice.

DO[illegible] PHOUSE & Co., Com. Mer[illegible] U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 8 West Main.

GREEN & GREEN—Rate Furs and Furnishing [illegible] corner Main and Fourth streets, Louisville; [illegible] College street, Nashville.

HARLAN, JOHN M.—Attorney at Law. Office Jefferson st., opposite Courthouse, two doors above Center street.

H[illegible] [illegible]

H[illegible] [illegible] & Co. [illegible] cabinets, &c. corner [illegible] streets.

HAYS, [illegible] W.—[illegible] at Law. Center [illegible] Jefferson.

I[illegible] J. A. [illegible] dealers [illegible] street, between Second and Third.

JAMES, THOS. & C[illegible] successors to [illegible] James & Co. dealers in [illegible] Youghiogheny and other Coal [illegible] street between Market [illegible].

K[illegible] & [illegible]—Coal Dealers, No. [illegible] Market and Jefferson.

L[illegible], J. S. & CO. Manufacturers of Stoves [illegible] and Sheet Iron Ware northwest [illegible] and Third streets.

MORTON [illegible] & CO.—[illegible] Book[illegible] and Job Printers, [illegible] West Main street.

M[illegible], J. W. & CO. Manufacturers of [illegible] dealers in [illegible] street.

M[illegible] [illegible] dealer in [illegible].

M[illegible] [illegible] Main street.

PATTON & BATES, [illegible] Merchants and General [illegible] Dealers, [illegible] 19 Third st. between Main and the river.

ROGERS, A. G. & [illegible] Furnishing [illegible] Fourth and Fifth.

STANCLIFF & CO. [illegible] Hamilton Building, corner [illegible] Main.

SPICES—Ground and Unground. Electric Yeast Powder. C. J. BOUCHE, cor. Sixth & Grayson.

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE—Fine Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods, corner [illegible] and Main streets.

SCOTT, DAVISON & CO.—Manufacturers and Jobbers of Fine Clothing and Furnishing Goods, southwest corner [illegible] streets.—Manufactory at Broad street, Newark, N. J.

VAN PELT, [illegible] & CO. Wholesale Fancy and Variety Goods, [illegible] 24 Main street.

WALTON & BRO. Importers of China, Glass and Queensware [illegible] Fourth & Fifth.

WILSON PETER & CO.—Wholesale Drug[illegible] [illegible] corner Fifth and Main streets.

WAGNER'S SMOKING EMPORIUM—[illegible].

Daily Democrat

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY:

ONE MONTH $1 25
THREE MONTHS 3 25
SIX MONTHS 6 00
ONE YEAR 12 00

Rates of Advertising.

Space	First Insertion	Two Insertions	Three Insertions	One Week	Two Weeks	One Month	Two Months	Three Months
5 lines	[illegible]	1 7[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 "	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 2[illegible]	2 1[illegible]	[illegible]	6 0[illegible]	10 74	1[illegible]
7 "	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 4[illegible]	2 4[illegible]	4 1[illegible]	7 07	12 5[illegible]	16 [illegible]
8 "	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	14 [illegible]	1[illegible]
9 "	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16	2[illegible]
10 "	1 [illegible]	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 1[illegible]	17 [illegible]	2[illegible]
11 "	1 1[illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	6 4[illegible]	11 11	19 [illegible]	2[illegible]
12 "	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	12 12	2[illegible]	2[illegible]
13 "	1 [illegible]	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	7 [illegible]	13 1[illegible]	2[illegible]	[illegible]
14 "	1 [illegible]	2 1[illegible]	2 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	[illegible]	14 14	[illegible]	[illegible]
15 "	1 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
20 "	2 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	20 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Ten lines of solid Agate, or eighty words, or their equivalent in space, to be considered a square.

Advertisements to occupy fixed places will be charged fifty per cent. over regular rates.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged twenty per cent. on regular rates.

Notices in [illegible] twenty cents per line; in Agate fifteen cents per line.

Advertisements in Weekly, one dollar per square for each insertion.

All advertisements except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

Marriage and Death notices, fifty cents. Charitable and Religious notices, ten cents per line.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers to be rendered monthly. HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.

Agents for the Louisville Democrat.

John W. Tuttle, Monticello, Ky.
W. J. W[illegible], [illegible], Ky.
J. F. [illegible] Campbellsville, Ky.
J. W. [illegible] Glasgow, Ky.
James [illegible] Barren county, Ky.
Col. G. W. [illegible], Louisa, Ky.
Hon. [illegible] Kennedy, [illegible], Ky.
R. [illegible], Esq., [illegible], Ky.
James R. Hindman, Grandville, Ky.
Morris [illegible] Lexington, Ky.
James T. [illegible], Ky.
[illegible] Brandenburg, Ky.
James [illegible] county, Ky.
V. [illegible] Owensville, Ky.
A. J. [illegible] county, Ky.
Wm. [illegible], Ky.
Geo. B. [illegible], Ky.

To our Country Patrons.

[illegible]

Democratic Meetings.

Read This.

There will be a meeting of the Democrats of Meade county, at the courthouse in Brandenburg, on the [illegible] day of February next, it being County Court day, to appoint delegates to attend the State convention, to be held in Frankfort, on the 22d of February, 1868. All Democrats are invited and urgently requested to attend.

H. K. PUSEY,
Chairman County Committee.

HARRISON COUNTY.

There will be a mass meeting of the Democracy of the county of Harrison, at the courthouse in Cynthiana, on Monday, February 10 1868, it being County Court day, to appoint delegates to the State convention, which meets in Frankfort on the 22d February.

MADISON COUNTY.

The Democratic central committee of the State of Kentucky having called a convention to meet in Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 22d of February next, and having requested the Democratic committees for their respective counties to have meetings held in each county for the selection of delegates to attend said convention to nominate a candidate for Governor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Governor Helm, and to select Democratic candidates for Presidential electors, and to select delegates to the national convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States; now, the undersigned, central committee for Madison county, in obedience to said request, do hereby call a convention of the Democrats of Madison county, to be held in the court house in Richmond, Kentucky, on the [illegible]. The county of Madison is entitled to fourteen delegates.

SQUIRE TURNER,
E. W. TURNER,
J. L. [illegible],
C. J. WALKER,
Democratic Committee.

Richmond, Ky., Jan. 4, 18[illegible].

The Advertising Business of the Democrat and Courier, as set forth by the United States Assessor's Returns

[illegible] three per cent. on [illegible] from advertisements [illegible] to take effect [illegible] we have only the showing of the [illegible] up to that time.

The returns [illegible] were as follows:

[illegible]

[illegible] Courier for [illegible] Democrat for [illegible]

[illegible]

Take [illegible] twelve months of the Courier for that year, and it stands:

Courier	[illegible]
Democrat	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Now let us compare the entire returns of the Democrat from January 1st, 1866, to February 28th, 1867, with the Courier's returns from December 4th, 1865, to February [illegible]th, 1867. It stands:

Democrat	$12,384 00
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	$12,[illegible]

On account of allowing the Courier the month of December, 1865 (extras), take off [illegible]

The Danger of Reviving Past Irritations.

Those who exercise themselves in reviving the irritations of the past should bear in mind the danger of their conduct.

Any one who, to promote the success of his candidate, would create dissensions in the Democratic party, is at heart no better than a Radical.

We regard this as more injurious than that departure from Democratic principles, which affirms that the Democratic party should violate the rights of the States, by pledging the party to guarantee protection to the negro in his civil rights—thus making a part of Federal duties what belongs exclusively to the States.

It sacrifices the general success of the party to the advancement of individual interests or local advantage, in the hope of pecuniary profit.

We warn the party that, if an issue is made here in local affairs, between Union Democracy and Southern rights Democracy, the division will be continued into the national convention, and lead to just such a split as occurred at Charleston in 1860, and the election of a Radical President.

Personally, we think a wise distribution of the offices between the two wings would promote harmony and strengthen the cause, but we intend to support the Democratic ticket, no matter who is nominated for local or State offices.

With this we call attention to the dangers before us. The executive power is destroyed. The judiciary is practically annulled by the combined power and legislation of Congress.

No matter how the Supreme Court decides, the recent usurpations destroying the authority of that tribunal, we know it is powerless to enforce its decrees, with Gen. Grant and Congress against it.

Let us look the facts in the face. The Supreme Court is destroyed; the executive power emasculated.

What other evils can be apprehended, and which it is our duty as Democrats to defeat?

If a division is caused in the party, the election may, and probably will, be thrown into the House of Representatives.

This will make Grant President, in spite of a popular majority against his principles, just as by a similar division Lincoln was chosen.

We must be united in order to secure the election of a Democrat.

This is not all. We call attention to the fact that the majority for the Democratic party must be large, efficient and concentrated, or a Democrat will not be permitted to take his seat in spite of his vote.

How can this be effected? It is the duty of Congress to count the votes of the electoral college, and to declare who is elected.

Let us suppose that the Democratic candidate is so closely run, as is not unlikely, that he is elected barely by the vote of Kentucky.

Let us suppose the Courier or any similar organ, by its rasping reference to Union Democrats, by its abuse of them and irritation of an old sore, succeeds in reviving the split in the party.

Let us suppose that, notwithstanding the unselfish recommendations of the 8th of January convention, it defeats our efforts at peace and revives the Union Democratic party in this State. Then, as last year, there will be three parties contending in Kentucky—the Union Democracy, the Southern rights Democracy and the Radical party.

Let us suppose the same result as in the election of Gov. Helm—Southern rights electors are universally elected.

The electoral vote of Kentucky is presented under these circumstances to Congress to be counted, and, by including them a Democrat is elected President, by excluding them a Radical.

Will Congress include them? Has Congress admitted Hon. John Young Brown? On what ground is he excluded? Is it not that he was a Southern rights or Secession Democrat?

What guarantee is there that Congress, with the same power, electors of the same character presenting themselves, the inducement to exclude being so strong, will act differently than in the case of Mr. Brown?

There is none. There is not the slightest probability or possibility that electors chosen by such a party proscribing Union Democrats will be counted.

Kentucky will be thrown out, and a Radical President perpetuated as a curse on the country, merely because there was a petty jealousy in the breasts of some men at the influence of Union Democrats in this State.

Now, we are utterly opposed to reviving the past divisions on any account. We think any Union Democrat who is so weak as to suffer himself to be irritated by selfish persons to attempt it, injures his country to the extent that it influences him.

If it caused him to revive the past divisions, we would regard it as criminal. We can find no excuse for him. Still less can we excuse the conduct of those who seek to irritate and revive former dissensions. We want to send to the electoral college delegates who we can say were earnestly supported by the whole body of Union Democrats. That their credentials are indorsed by the Union Democracy, that their Unionism is unimpeachable, that there is no resemblance between the case of Brown and others elected by the Southern rights party alone and these electors were chosen by Union men and men of Southern sympathies. We want to take an excuse away from Radicals.

To Union Democrats we say that this petty jealousy is too contemptible to be noticed; those who voted for Helm and Kinkead have met together harmoniously all over the State, and sent delegates to the 22d of February convention. There has been no symptom of this jealousy anywhere but in the columns of the Courier. On the contrary, we have been gratified by the good feeling evinced by men of Southern sympathies, returned Confederates and Union Democrats.

The convention of the 22d of February will, we believe, be as fair a Democratic convention as has ever been held in the State. We are entirely willing to leave to its united wisdom the declaration of the principles to be made the issue in the coming canvass, and to accept its candidates cheerfully.

We don't care whether the ticket is wholly or partly composed of members of the party supporting Helm, we expect them to be the best men, good Democrats, and we will support them in every way in our power. We intend to elect them, and then, when they are elected, we intend to have their votes counted. We are not going to furnish any excuse to exclude them.

The Courier may saw on its one string growl over the influence of Union Democrats—insist on its test proscribing all who voted for Kinkead. No sensible man will regard it. Still we have thought it only right to point out the evil the success of its present course could effect, and warn the party against suffering themselves to be influenced to such destruction.

The Curse of the Negro.

[illegible] people of this State have never [illegible] of injustice [illegible]

"freedmen were comparatively free from outrage and injury."

What, then, must we think of the various official reports sent to Washington by various officers and friends of the bureau six or eight months ago, in which it was affirmed that gross outrages were inflicted upon the blacks, and that the bureau was necessary?

If the bureau is now, as he affirms, unable to protect the blacks, and outrages have increased, why should he urge the continuance of a tribunal whose inefficiency is so confessed? It fails to protect, if popular feeling is so strong against it that, maintained by Congress and its decrees enforced by the military, it is useless, why should it be continued? There is no excuse for its continuance. In fine, we take this report as it is, and it condemns the bureau. It shows that it is *not* the way to protect the blacks, and it ought to be abolished.

It is strange that an officer should dwell on and seek to establish by evidence the fact that the bureau was unworthy, condemned by the people over whom it was to be exercised, and urge that as a reason for its continuance.

What would be thought of the Legislature if it was to examine and discover the kind of court most objectionable to the people and make that a reason for establishing that kind in preference to all others really acceptable?

The objection is not confined to those who commit outrages on the blacks. Gen. Burbank insists that all the people of Kentucky, including those kind to the negro as well as cruel, denounce his bureau, and, *therefore*, he says Congress should continue it.

He scatters through the report one letter of a negro, two letters of officers employed in the bureau, who make their bread by it, and his own speculations, and upon the authority of these four—himself, two of his subordinates and one negro—he asks Congress to continue an outrageous measure which the whole people of the State condemn, and which he himself says does *not* protect the negro.

We never heard such an extraordinary presumption. We must remember that Gen. Burbank has here collected *all* the reasons for continuing the bureau, and it rests upon the evidence of these four persons, and they so interested that a court of law would reject their evidence, under the rule excluding the testimony of interested parties.

Let us examine these letters. One of them, from the negro, says he *trembles* at the idea of the removal of the bureau, and he gives a reason. It is, that a negro soldier near Bardstown was hung by a mob. *This negro was hung for violating a white woman.* The negro "trembles" at the removal of the bureau, because in that case negroes who violate white women will not be protected by the bureau, and will be hung. Was there ever a more insulting reason given by a white man to continue an infamy than this? General Burbank actually thinks this reason of sufficient strength to be incorporated in his report to Congress, to induce that body to continue the bureau.

The bureau agent, Colonel R. E. Johnston, says that the removal of the bureau will injure the negro schools. Now, the facts he gives are, that the schools at Maysville and Carlisle, at Mt. Sterling, Taylorsville, Hardinsburg and Greensburg, six schools, are not flourishing, and the cause he affirms is the proposed withdrawal of the bureau. All Kentucky is to be oppressed to advance the probable or possible interest of these six negro schools. It is not our purpose to discuss the truth of the averment that the bureau promotes the education of the negro, but we most emphatically deny it, and affirm it the bureau, with its dangerous influence, is entirely removed, it will do more to promote the education and happiness of the negro than a possible philanthropic measure could. The bureau is the curse and enemy of the negro. It encourages him in idleness, insubordination, insolence and litigation.

Gen. Burbank says there is a bitter feeling against negro schools; he has to protect $20,000 schoolhouses built for them. Where did the money come from to build them?

We affirm that if the bureau, the irritating cause of this bitterness, is removed, the bitterness will cease; the law will protect the negro's property better than any bureau can. The charge is so shamefully ridiculous that it seems useless to repel it. No one believes it, and if any outrage is committed against the negro schoolhouses, the community where it occurs will do more to redress the negro's wrongs than a thousand bureau officials.

Let us see, however, the summary of these outrages, which, in Gen. Burbank's opinion, calls for this strange interference. He gives the sum total of all the injuries done to negroes during the month of November, *throughout the whole State of Kentucky.* Here it is, in his own words:

Number of outrages and cruelties committed by whites on freedmen, in the month of November, was 39—to-wit: Murders 1; shot, wounded, 14; otherwise maltreated 24. And in the month of December there were 68 outrages, to-wit: Murders 6; rape 1; shootings 5; otherwise maltreated 56; being an increase of 36 outrages, and this in eighteen days after the publication of said circular.

Altogether 107 outrages in two months. Will any one take up the police reports and see how many "outrages" occur in the city of Louisville against whites in that time? We give the report for *one month*, the month of January. It is the official report of the police court, and includes outrages committed in the city:

Felonies	[illegible]
For misdemeanors	1[illegible]
Attempt at felonious [illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Two hundred and seventy-eight black persons have committed outrages on [illegible] that number of whites. Shall we make it ground for a white bureau? Gen. Burbank thinks 107 reason enough for a black bureau.

Then let us examine these outrages. The murder was the execution of a negro for rape, and the negro correspondent of the General wants the bureau to remain to protect them in this. As for the others, they are to be regretted, but they are comparatively few. It is a misfortune that the best administered laws will not prevent whites or blacks either from violence.

But we cannot close without remarking one fact—that the existence of the bureau is the cause of all the mob violence against the blacks. Two days ago a beastly negro violated and murdered an innocent child at Frankfort, Ky., of fifteen or sixteen years old, and he was hung in spite of the efforts to prevent it. Why was this done? Because it *was believed that if the negro was left to the courts the bureau would have taken the case from them, and finally he would have escaped.* That is the cause of such violence. The people feel that while the bureau is continued the impartial courts they have established will not be permitted to protect them; that a negro especially will be protected by this bureau; that to leave him to the courts is to leave him in the hands of the bureau, whose interest and business is to give the negro a peculiar protection by which he escapes. Hence mobs execute the justice which should be left to courts.

So long as the curse of the bureau remains, so long will these mobs continue. Nature revolts at allowing the negro exemption, and though it may be that the bureau would punish, yet its professed [illegible] the [illegible]

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

[It is [illegible] thoughts, statistics, facts [illegible] calculated to interest the friends of education in our city and State, will be [illegible] weekly in the Sunday Democrat. Brief [illegible] from the readers of the paper, and should be addressed to O. A. CHASE, Box [illegible], Louisville Postoffice.]

THE GRADED COURSE.

Much interest is felt and manifested at the present time on the part of the friends of public schools in Louisville in regard to the improvement of the graded course of instruction. We say the *improvement* of it, for the *necessity* of it as a more efficient and economical system than the old sheep-over-the-wall method of conducting schools, is almost self-evident.

That there are defects in our graded course, no one will deny.

It is justly complained that the period—fourteen years—assigned for completing the education of a child from the lowest grade to graduation in the high schools, is too long; unless a child, beginning at six years of age, can outstrip the grade, the age at graduation will be twenty years. This in the judgment of good teachers is none too old, especially for young men; but such a result is quite unsatisfactory to the large majority of the parents who avail themselves of the advantages of the public schools.

It seems to us that our graded course of instruction ought to be so modified that at least seventy-five per cent. of the pupils could complete their education in twelve years. Eight years would then be allowed for the Ward schools, instead of ten, as now. If a great portion of the time now uselessly spent in teaching the pupils in the intermediate department *by rote*, some of the abominable solutions of the many senseless problems in Stoddard's Intellectual Arithmetic, and the same time spent in perfecting the children in the practice of adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing numbers; if the teaching of Geography in the same grades could be the oral method by means of good outline maps, instead of placing in their hands a manual of geography and requiring them to commit to memory answers to questions, which, without persistent energy in reviewing, they will forget in a week, much valuable time would be saved and stupidity prevented.

But we have not time to discuss this subject now, nor to mention other objections to the graded course. We merely allude to the matter in order to keep the attention directed to the subject, believing that the Committee on Course of Study, aided by the principals and professors will in the course of the discussion now pending arrive at wise and practical results.

TWO FUNERALS—A WORD TO YOUTH.

Since the last Sunday morning issue of the Democrat, we have attended the funerals of two among the purest and most highly respected citizens of Louisville, both over fifty years of age and for a long period residents of the city.

One, the lamented Col. John H. Harney, the senior editor of this paper, was borne tenderly to Christ Church by devoted relations and friends, where the most solemn and appropriate services were held. The members of the Masonic fraternity and the numerous acquaintances of the deceased filled the church.

The tribute of respect paid to this distinguished and useful citizen was marked and general; and it is pleasant to write, that by none of his friends was it manifestly more sincerely paid, than by his surviving cotemporary, the great Geo. D. Prentice. We sat in the pew behind him and saw his tearful eye while he lingered to catch a glimpse of the dead, as the coffin was borne slowly by him. The scene of the two—one cold in death on his way to the tomb, and the other taking an affectionate farewell glance of him with whom he had engaged in many a conflict of words—sensibly moved our own emotions.

Mr. Harney sleeps in his honored grave, and most blessed is his memory.

The other funeral took place yesterday afternoon at the Christian church, on Floyd and Chestnut. It was that of our highly respected fellow-citizen, Mr. J. R. Esterle, who died suddenly on Thursday last.

The funeral was largely attended by the Masonic fraternity, the Jewelers' association, and citizens generally.

The tribute of respect was worthily bestowed. A man of sterling integrity, a consistently religious member of the church, an affectionate father, and a valued citizen, we mourn with hundreds his departure from the world. The funeral services were solemnly beautiful. The singing was indescribably plaintive and the sentiments of the hymns seemed to impress deeply the silent audience. Rev. Mr. Harty spoke appropriately upon the text, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." The themes of death and the resurrection were brought home to the consideration of all.

We have dwelt upon these sadly solemn funerals with the hope that the youth, especially, who read our column, may be led to contemplate the death and burial of the just man.

What a fitting, adequate reward, for a righteous life is the esteem of a whole community! What a legacy to a man's family is the character of the just! Truly saith the Scripture, "The path of the just is as the shining light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." No wonder a wicked man once exclaimed: "Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his." But in order to leave the record of a good man, the foundation of an upright character must be laid in youth, and the superstructure must be the patient work of years.

Does not the reward far outweigh the labor to obtain it? Try, and be convinced.

Still Another.—The readers of the Democrat, no doubt, remember the announcement of the sudden death of Mrs. Sarah E. Crowe, the excellent and accomplished wife of the Rev. Mr. Crowe, the pastor of the Presbyterian church in Jeffersonville.

Her funeral took place on Thursday last; her remains were taken to Hanover, Ind., for interment. It seems but a short time, rather than the lapse of almost a score of years, since the deceased was one of the most sprightly and interesting of our pupils. We regret that we did not know when her funeral occurred, as it would have been a mournful privilege to have mingled our tears and sympathies with those of her relatives and friends.

We remember her as one of the most obedient and diligent of pupils, and it does not surprise us to hear that the entire community of Jeffersonville mourn her death.

She had earnestly religious and highly intelligent parents, and the accounts, in a good degree, for her symmetrical character and her general usefulness. We pray God's comforting blessing upon the bereaved large circle of brothers and sisters. Here is another admonition to parents to "train up their children in the fear of the Lord."

THE LECTURES OF HENRY VINCENT.

The lecture committee of the Young Men's Christian Association deserve the thanks of the community for their exhibition of good taste in the selection of this eloquent gentleman as a lecturer.

He has made a profoundly favorable impression wherever he has lectured in the country as one of the sprightliest thinkers and most gifted [illegible] of the [illegible]

teachers, officers, children and friends of the various Methodist Sabbath Schools of Louisville, at the Walnut street Methodist Church, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

EDUCATIONAL MEETING.

The Principals and professors of the public schools will meet the Committee on Examination and Course of Study, on Friday evening next, at the Female High School. The subject for discussion is the Graded Course of Instruction.

MEETING OF THE BOARD.

The regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Public Schools for February will be held to-morrow evening, at the usual time and place.

SELECT SCHOOL.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Primary Select School, in our advertising columns. It contains a very select and interesting class of pupils.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

The examination of teachers will commence at the Female High School next Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

STATISTICS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF LOUISVILLE FOR THE MONTH ENDING JANUARY [illegible], 1868.

Schools	Number Teachers	Number Pupils Enrolled	Number Remaining	Average Number Belonging	Average Daily Attendance
First Ward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton street	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second Ward	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third Ward	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourth Ward	20	1,2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifth Ward	18	1,2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward	22	1,1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sixth Ward	1[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenth Ward	2[illegible]	[illegible]	9[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eleventh Ward	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison street	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Magazine street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shippingport	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Ward Schools	177	[illegible]	8,9[illegible]	8,862	7,[illegible]
Male High School	5	112	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Female High School	[illegible]	144	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total High Schools	10	[illegible]	221	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Ward and High Schools	187	[illegible]	9,1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Number German Teachers	[illegible]				
Number Music Teachers	[illegible]				
Whole number Teachers	[illegible]				

We cannot give the total number enrolled, as blanks occurred in the reports of several of the Principals.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

—The wife of Mr. Jos. Murray, of Bluffton, Ohio, says the Allen County Democrat, one day last week, gave birth to twins, both males, one being still born, and weighing 6½ pounds, and the other weighing 8 pounds, and in just 24 hours afterwards, she gave birth to another pair of twins, also both boys, and weighing 8 pounds each. The mother and three children are doing as well as can be expected.

—Christian associations ought not to be restricted to days and nights of austere exclusion from all innocent recreation; but the following advertisement from the New York Herald does sound queer:

All persons having lost or received the wrong coats and hats at the ball of the Christian Association are requested to call at 764 Broadway. F. CURET.

—The miners engaged in the various mines belonging in Wheeling are on a strike in consequence of a proposed reduction in their wages. They have been receiving three cents per bushel, and when the proposition was made to reduce the price to two and a half cents, they refused to accept the terms of their employers. The mills are all stopped with the exception of the Rivers de[illegible]. When they will resume cannot be definitely told.

—A woman in New Jersey swallowed a draught of oil of bitter almonds, thinking it was whisky. Death shortly followed, although every effort was made to save her life.

—San Antonio, Texas, recently had a sale of sheep, in which they brought a quarter of a dollar a head. How cheap is mutton there!

—The London Spectator, in a recent article on cats, says that the cat of the ancients never had any rat-devouring to do, for the rat is a medieval animal, first noticed in English literature in Piers Plowman. Linnæus even fancied that the elder of the two rats, the black rat, had been imported from America, though that was a blunder, as the black rat made his appearance in England sooner.

—There are twenty one Cardinal's hats vacant in the Sacred College, and it is reported that the Pope has decided to create a batch of Cardinals, and, in deference to the wishes of the Emperor Napoleon, will include in the number the Archbishop of Paris and Prince Lucien Buonaparte, prelate of his household. The whole number of creations will be fifteen.

—At Chicago, a few nights ago, they had a charity ball—that is, the rich folks got together and danced all night for the benefit of the poor. The receipts amounted to $6,000 and the expenses footed up $10,000—leaving a small balance of $4,000 that the poor of that city owe to the rich.

—The first Alaska paper was published by the expedition sent by the Western Union Telegraph Company, and was called the Esquimaux.

—Senators Sumner and Fessenden are not on the best of terms with each other—to put it in the mildest phrase.

—Those who have tried it, say that elephant meat becomes palatable after 24 hours' boiling.

—It is estimated that Chicago put into oil speculations between two and a half and three millions of dollars, and lost nearly the whole. She would not be Chicago did she wish it was otherwise. With her any loss, however great, is better than mediocrity. Happy Chicago!

—In Italy, the home of the opera, the audience rarely listen to the music, but talk and visit each other throughout the entire performance.

—At the masquerades on the continent the women of rank and fashion very rarely go in character, but wear merely the domino and mask.

—The phrase "We always learn the truth in time" does not apply to a pocket watch.

—The Kansas editors had a convention the other day at Topeka, and could not get home afterwards for lack of free passes.

—They eat horse-hash in Dublin under the impression that it is the same thing as hasheesh.

CHOLERA IN JACKSON, MISS.—Mayor Barrows announces, in the Clarion of Friday, that "cholera of a very fatal type is now prevailing in that city." Three deaths had occurred, and one person was reported to be in a collapsed state.

—For a small parlor and bed-room, the Albany hotels charge the members of the Legislature from $75 to $100 per week, which doesn't have a tendency to cause the members to steal or accept bribes; oh, no! not any!

—None but the contemptible are apprehensive of contempt.

—Quarrels would never last long if the fault were on one side only.

—Love received its death-wound from disgust and is buried by oblivion.

—We are too apt to regard every one's life much more uncertain than our own.

—The Mountain (Ga.) Signal says:

"From the firing of guns on the public square, on Thursday night last, we infer that our citizens passing the streets were in great danger of loosing their lives. The firing was done by the military, in an attempt to arrest, or kill, the former sheriff of this county, S. A. Kelly. It is also reported that Kelly received a wound through the wrist which fractured one of the bones. Kelly made his escape."

—Ganz, an iron master of Hungary, made one hundred thousand railway car wheels during his lifetime.

—The widow Silliman, eldest sister of the late Hon. Lewis Cass, died recently in California, aged 86.

—The English Lady Vane and the French Marquise d'Aguado are rival belles at Paris. Vane women both of them.

—Bayard Taylor dines and wines in Venice for forty cents.

—Paul Hayne, the Southern poet, was left a beggar by the war.

—John F. Leth, of Magnolia, La., has ripe peas in his orchard.

—Mark Kaiser, a boy violinist, is the sensation in New Orleans.

—Ella Soule, twelve years old, is lecturing on temperance in Ohio.

☞ The whole amount expended in providing tuition in New Albany per month is twelve hundred and sixty dollars. The whole number [illegible] ployed is thirty, of [illegible]

[For the Louisville Sunday Democrat.]

The Love of God.

SUGGESTED BY A SERMON.

'Twas that that spoke the birth of time,
And scooped the sky and rounded spheres,
Whose steady motions met in chime,
To mark the tread of coming years.

'Twas that constrained the morning stars
To wed creation's opening hymn,
When light broke through night's ebon bars,
And order sprang from chaos dim.

The love into immensity
Sent planet vast and blazing sun,
Submissive made to His decree,
Who bade them all their distance run.

It hollowed out the oceans bed,
And fitted up each coral cave;
And prompted the command which said
"Thus far," unto each mighty wave.

I[illegible] this majestic mountains reared,
Below the smiling valleys spread;
First woke the music that is heard
Where winds the river's silvery thread.

'Twas this that crowned humanity,
Made in the image of his God,
Sole monarch of created things
Possessor of the earth he trod.

It led the ark upon the flood,
That wrapped the earth in watery shroud,
T[illegible] anchored on the mount it stood,
It wrote the promise on the cloud.

'Tis whispered by the breath of spring,
Repeated by the budding trees;
It lends the music to the wing
Of summer's gale and autumn's breeze.

Up from the throats of twittering birds—
These [illegible] wells of melody"—
It comes as plain as human words,
The burden of their minstrelsy.

[illegible] written on the varied flower
That in the air its sweetness throws;
It wreaths the vine around the bower,
It gro[illegible] the lily, tints the rose.

From rugged cross on Calvary's hight,
On which the sacrifice was laid,
This love flamed out in living light,
When Christ for[illegible] in atonement made.

Yes, crowning glory of this love
Was when it caught a[illegible] in sphere
And bore it to the throne above,
Where truth and mercy mingled there.

It answers every contrite prayer,
And it is with praise the shortening breath,
When led by faith's unfading star,
The christian treads the vale of death.

The burden of the ceaseless song
Sung by the angel choirs above—
The loudest peans of that throng
Will be eternal "God is Love."

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY. ELLOIE.

[For the Louisville Sunday Democrat.]

Lines

[On the death of James Wm. Lincoln, aged twelve years and six months.]

When life's last eve hath closed the lengthened years
Through which the heart-worn Christian watched and prayed,
His gladdened soul the welcome summons hears,
And sings its flight far o'er the realms of night and shade.

But thou, blest youth, wert spared those years,
Their griefs, their cares and all that years must bring.
Life's morning smiled for thee, undimmed by tears
And closed while yet 'twas in its spring.

Thy mother's tears, ah! who can stay?
Thy mother's sorrows, who dispel?
The Voice alone that called away,
These tears may dry, those sorrows quell.

And hath a father's hopes for thee been vain—
The bright career, the upward race of thy young years,
Till his pleased vision saw thy age attain
Fame, station, all that partial fortune rears?

Far more than these death gave to thee,
And more than fondest parent e'er hath planned;
Joys such as mortal hearts hath not conceived,
And scenes that mortal eye hath never scanned.

Farewell dear youth; thy presence for awhile,
Like glancing sunbeam gladdened all our eyes
Farewell, dear youth; gone is thy gentle smile,
Even as that sunbeam, to brighten happier skies.

J. D. R.

[For the Louisville Sunday Democrat.]

In Memoriam—My Mother.

BY AMBROSE JENKINS.

Thou art gone to thy home, dear mother—
To thy heavenly home above;
I hope to meet thee there, mother,
And sing the Saviour's love.

I know I have many temptations,
And many sore trials to bear;
But I'll ask my Redeemer's assistance,
And through Him I'll meet thee there.

This world has been gloomy without thee,
And oft have I longed for thy smile
When many dark clouds were around me,
To comfort and cheer me awhile.

Though I know it is wrong to mourn thee,
Or wish thee here with me again,
Since thou art now happy in heaven
And free from all sorrow and pain.

Many the years since thou left me,
But in memory thy face I still see,
And while the stars sparkle high in the heavens
I dream—oh, how sweetly—of thee.

I promised when thou wert dying, mother,
To meet thee on Canaan's bright shore,
And if to the end I prove faithful,
Then we shall be parted no more.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 1st, 1868.

[For the Louisville Sunday Democrat.]

To Nora on her Wedding Night.

Here's a health to thee, fair lady,
Drank in the richest, ruby wine;
May thy young heart know no sadness,
But only joys—pure, divine.

May thy life-path lead 'mid flowers,
And no dark clouds e'er appear;
May'st thou never know a sorrow,
Or e'er shed one bitter tear.

May "Old Time" deal kindly with you,
Nor e'er mar thy beauty rare;
And when the years have rolled away,
And the silver's on thy hair,

May thy blue eyes beam as tender,
And thy smile be just as bright—
May thy low voice sound as loving
As it does, sweet friend, to-night.

JANUARY 28th, 1868. EARO.

[For the Louisville Sunday Democrat.]

The Portland Concert.

Messrs Editors: A disposition to encourage the musical talent of our Louisville ladies and gentlemen prompts us to address you on this occasion. In your notice of the concert given for the benefit of the Portland Episcopal Church you pronounce it "a success." Permit us through your columns to say more—*a grand success.* For a number of years it has been our pleasure to attend similar exercises, but we do not call to mind a single one *more* entertaining or better conducted than this. The exquisite instrumental performances of Miss Mary Belknap, the queen of the occasion, will long be remembered by every musical connoisseur who was present. Outbursts of applause and frequent calls from the audience for a repetition of each piece she played was not only a laudable expression of their good judgment and refined appreciation of her merits, but a deserved compliment to the lady.

The appearance of our estimable young friend, Mr. E. Y. Parsons, with his full, round bass, called forth a demonstration from the audience, which in compliment to his musical talent, was almost equal to that of which he is a daily recipient in his noble profession. The services of Mr. J. W. Parsons made the occasion more interesting than it would have otherwise been. His long experience as a singer, together with his popularity as a composer, made him a chief favorite. "Evangeline," as sung by him, to say nothing of other beautiful pieces, called forth the most enthusiastic applause. The members of the church are only *too proud* to express to him their gratitude.

There were a number of others who assisted—all equally meritorious. Mr. McPherson's rendition of "Tell me, Oh, Gentle Maiden!" was exquisite. His voice, a fine baritone, was peculiarly adapted to the piece. Professor Coleman's accompaniment was perfect. His touch is delicate and powerful.

"Consider the Lilies," was well sung by Mr. Gauny. His voice is of a superior quality.

Mr. George Selby, as usual, acquitted himself with credit. He is a fine pianist.

The grand "Hallelujah Chorus," with which, in good taste, they closed the exercises, was, in our judgment, a complete representation of the lofty conception of its immortal author. We are glad to know that the receipts on the occasion were amply sufficient to meet the purposes for which the concert was given, and also that a request to repeat the concert has been made, which, we trust, will meet the pleasure of the singers to accept.

PORTLAND.

ROBERT G. HARPER, OF COVINGTON, KY.—We were pained, yesterday, to learn of the death of this worthy gentleman, by his own hands. Despondency resulting from continued bad health, and the desolate condition of our country, are assigned as the cause. The means he used was the rifle.

Mr. Harper was an able lawyer and [illegible], and fast rising to distinction, [illegible]

NEW YORK GOSSIP, Etc.

Popular Indignation Against the Rump Congress and the Radicals—Resistance to Treason and Traitors—The Language of the Dead Walls—A Hint which the Revolutionists Should Heed—Rapid Increase of Prurient Publications—A Chat with the Man that Provides the Republican Party with Brains—His Opinion of Democrats—How he would "Re-organize" the Country on a Black Basis—His Opinion of Democratic Newspaper Editors—What he would Do if he Could—International Copyright—Meeting of Publishers—Cheap Coal—Bad Weather—How the People are Swindled on the Street Question, Etc.

[Special Correspondence Louisville Democrat.]

NEW YORK Jan 29, 1868.

MYSTERIOUS PLACARDS

Were visible on the dead walls this morning, without any signatures attached to them. There is no misunderstanding the drift or meaning of them, however, as you will see by the following copy of one:

> *Fellow-Citizens:*
> Treason is no longer odious in the land, and traitor boldly defy the people and the Constitution. Argument has lost its effect, and patience becomes a crime. We must act now! at once! deliberately, and with a resolve that cannot be shaken.
> Let the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people to come to the rescue of the country; to call for volunteers to proceed to Washington, and to summon to his command such of the army and navy as will obey his orders, to aid in rescuing the country from the hands of traitors and the Federal Constitution from utter destruction.

No doubt this sounds rather wild in most people's ears, but it shows, nevertheless, what and how men are thinking. Mysterious placards on the dead walls in Paris were the invariable precursors of trouble for the old Bourbons. The Washington Bourbons had better take the hint. Already they have pushed their outrages to a point at which forbearance has well nigh ceased to be a virtue, and if they persist in new experiments upon the people's good nature it will hardly become anybody to predict what the consequences will be. The air hereabouts is full of gunpowder, and only a spark is needed to produce a tremendous explosion.

LICENTIOUS PUBLICATIONS.

One of the worst signs of the times, is the rapid multiplication of obscene publications among us. Hardly a week passes that some new one is not hawked through the streets, thrust under the eyes of one's wife or daughter, and exhibited on every news stand. The letter press is prurient enough, but the beastly illustrations are even worse. Has virtue fled the land that sheets of this character can be published with impunity? Are the morals of the rising generation worth nothing, that they must thus be brought, whether they will or no in contact with unblushing vice? Where is the grand jury, or the district attorney, that such debasing, soul and body destroying publications are not seized, and their proprietors and publishers sent to the penitentiary? With all its reckless abandon and licentiousness, Paris has no such demoralizing publications as these, nor would this city have tolerated it half a dozen years ago. It is bad enough to be politically and financially rotten; in the name of everything that is civilized and Christian, let us not be socially rotten also.

Coming over to Brooklyn this morning I met

WENDELL PHILLIPS

On the ferryboat. He had a bundle of Anti-Slavery Standards under his arm, while his weasel eyes were running down the editorial columns of the New York Tribune.

"Good morning, Mr. Phillips," said we.

"Ah! Good morning, sir; how do you do? Do you still write for that copperhead concern, the Louisville Democrat?"

We gave an intimation in the affirmative.

Phillips—"Then, sir, all that I can say is, I am sorry for you. If I had it in my power, sir, I would shut up every Democratic paper in the country and send their editors, correspondents, and the whole concern to the penitentiary, to be kept there, at hard work, until the next Presidential election is over, and the work of reconstruction completed."

Dem. Cor.—"Charitable ones, you are, Mr. Phillips."

Phillips.—"I don't profess to be charitable, sir, to those who don't deserve it. The Democratic party is the mean white party, and the country will never be what it ought to be until we are rid of it."

Dem. Cor.—"How do you propose to get rid of it, Mr. Phillips?"

Phillips.—"By letting every man with a loyal heart and a black skin vote—vote now—vote right away. Nothing else will do. Nothing else should do."

The boat by this time had reached the wharf, and "the man that provides brains for the Republican party" stepped ashore with a bow that seemed to indicate an inward thankfulness to God that he was not as other men were. He was evidently on his way to the parsonage of Plymouth Church, as if to confer with that other nigger-worshiper, Ward Beecher.

A SCENE AT ST. ALBANS.

A singular and not very becoming scene was witnessed in the Ritualistic chapel of St. Albans on Sunday morning last. Just as the minister was preparing to administer the communion, some of the congregation got up and were about leaving the edifice, when the to[illegible] in a loud voice called upon one of his vestrymen, near the door, not to permit those people to pass out. The vestryman proceeded to execute the order, but, finding himself unequal to the task, gave it up in despair. When order was restored the reverend gentleman, much excited, next lectured several persons near the chancel upon the impropriety of whispering, and here he allowed his indignation to so far obtain the mastery over him that he let the consecrated elements fall on the floor. The spectacle was a most scandalous one and no wonder many of the minister's parishioners left the chapel in disgust.

ABUNDANCE AND CHEAPNESS OF COAL.

One of the very few blessings that are vouchsafed to the poor just now is the extreme abundance and cheapness of coal. At the trade sale to-day a further decline was established. Lump sold as low as $3 35a3 60 per ton, while the very best descriptions of egg would bring no higher than $1 90a5 05. If breadstuffs and provisions now could but be brought down to something like the same level, the fifty thousand workingmen who are out of employment to-day might be able to have something to put in their stomachs, as well as to keep warm. One reason for this cheapness of coal, however, is an exemplification of the hardness of the times. Our manufacturing establishments and founderies being nearly all closed, the hundreds of thousands of tuns which they used to consume is thrown upon the market for what it will fetch.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT—ACTION OF THE PUBLISHERS.

The leading publishers of this city are to have a meeting to-morrow evening for the purpose of preparing a memorial to Congress, in favor of an international copyright, and also of forming an association which shall direct its efforts in that direction until the object in view is attained. The Appletons, Harpers and Carletons are taking an active part in the movement. Dana, I believe, is the only publishing house of any account that I opposed to it. It is somewhat surprising that the Harpers should give it their countenance, their most popular publications being made up, for the most part, of cribbings from foreign publications which there is at present no law to protect.

THE PUBLIC GOOSE.

We have a snow storm about once every day now, generally followed by a drizzling rain. Under these circumstances, fancy the streets of this dirty city, if you can. Our tax-payers have to fork over some two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum for cleaning these thoroughfares, but the money might as well be flung into the North river. In the winter months it is rarely that a broom, or a shovel or a Patrick is seen in the streets. The money is voted by the Aldermen, and the contractors divide with the Aldermen the spoils—but a very contemptible proportion of it really going to sweep the streets. This is only one of the many ways, however, in which the poor Public Goose is remorselessly plucked.

SPECTATOR.

☞ A young New Yorker, on the plea that female-women have such extravagant ideas that it is impossible to marry one of them, gives the following financial statement:

My income is $20 a week. My average expenses are for board and room $7 50; clothing, $6; billiards, $2 50; drinks, $1 50; horse hire, $5; literary—True Flag and Police Gazette, 10 cents; washing, 25 cents; church contributions, 5 cents; total $23. For the balance I draw on the old man. My washing bill last year was [illegible] but as my necessary expenses [illegible] high, I was able to pay only [illegible]

[For the Louisville Sunday Democrat.]

Rev. J. Martin, D. D.

LETTER VII.

Reverend Sir: Our very learned Mr. —— expects to gain the estimation of the public by disparaging the attainments of the "CATHOLIC LAYMAN." I am inclined to think that for his own sake, if not for the cause he represents, he should be most careful to avoid all such efforts as the people of Louisville are admitted to be a discerning people, and will be very likely to ask why it is that the "Catholic Layman," though he knows neither "*English, Latin nor Greek,*" can yet present truth so plainly, so forcibly, that with all his learning he can neither answer it nor keep his temper. I can bear all the nicknames, personalities or epithets he may wish to apply to me individually, but will the application be creditable to either you or your church? If you are satisfied, I certainly will not complain.

It is evident the *gentleman* wishes to get out of the controversy soon and as easily as he can, as he has proven himself so incapable of conducting it as a religious controversy should be conducted—with honest, truthful arguments and proofs. A poor excuse is better than none.

In his last letter the gentleman asks me to prove that transubstantiation, as defined by the Council of Trent, was not held by the thinking men for the past sixteen hundred years.

He has me fast on this point he imagines. But I will extend the proposition and inform him that I am prepared to prove that this dogma was not held by ANY EXCEPT HERETICS FROM THE VERY FIRST. I asked the *gentleman* for a statement of this doctrine as held by his church; but he only gives a partial one so I shall be obliged to give it for him.

The Council of Trent (sess. xiii) decrees that: "This council teaches and openly and simply professes that in the pure and holy sacrament of the eucharist after the consecration of the bread and wine is our Lord Jesus Christ true God and man, REALLY, TRULY and SUBSTANTIALLY contained under the semblance of these visible things; nor are these matters self contradictory that this our Saviour sits always at the right hand of the Father in heaven according to the natural manner of existing and that notwithstanding he is in many places sacramentally present to us with his substance," and the creed of Pius IV asserts that "THE BODY AND BLOOD WITH THE SOUL AND DIVINITY of our Lord Jesus Christ is truly, really and substantially in the most holy sacrament of the Eucharist, and that there is a conversion in deo the whole substance of the bread into his body and the whole substance of the wine into his blood which change the Catholic (i. e. Roman) Church calls transubstantiation;" and the catechism of the Council of Trent says on page 161, "In order that the body of our Lord be present in the sacrament it remains there ore that it be rendered present by transubstantiation and of course THAT THE SUBSTANCE OF THE BREAD ENTIRELY CEASE TO EXIST." This then is plainly saying that the bread and wine which our Lord gave as emblems of his body and blood are so completely changed by the words of the priest that nothing remains of their former substance but that our Saviour himself whole and entire, his whole body, blood soul and divinity, occupies their place. THEREFORE THEY SHOULD BE ADORED BY THE HIGHEST WORSHIP DUE THE TRUE GOD. This is the doctrine as taught by your Church and which your writer falsely asserts to be that which Dr. Pusey holds as I proved to him in my last letter by Dr. Pusey's explicit denial of it.

This is the doctrine I have already proven to be false. This is the doctrine he pretends to be able to uphold and promised to prove by Holy Scripture, the writings of the Fathers and *tradition* (the rule of mouth) to be true.

And this is the doctrine I stand prepared to combat by still further testimony from Holy Writ and the testimony of the Fathers, the authorities he himself has spoken of while he has quoted largely from modern writers, but he surely cannot expect me to hunt up assertions in favor of the corporal presence to overturn with proofs that He is only spiritually present in the sacrament. The *gentleman* has spoken of "the recognized laws of controversy" and "the rules of debate." If he knows anything of them he must know that the affirmative side of a question always opens a debate. Perhaps he expects me to argue both sides. Let him stand to his post and not try to shirk the responsibility.

I am prepared to examine and combat his proofs and arguments, and after that to prove that this dogma was not held by the primitive Church. He cannot get away from the controversy in this way, nor with the lame excuse that I have refused to bring forward my proofs. He need not be afraid but I will bring them forward soon enough—too soon for him.

The gentleman says I have tried to raise false issues. He knows better. I only took up the points he brought forward in his previous letters, and proved their fallacy. He brought forward quotations from the writings of a number of Episcopal bishops and clergymen as upholding the dogma of transubstantiation, and I showed to him that, like the Fathers of old they spoke only of the SPIRITUAL presence of our Lord in the sacrament, and being foiled in this he falls back upon his old habit of using low, scurrilous language. Of course I cannot blame him for using his only argument, but he must not expect me to use the same style of language.

The texts in support of this point he takes from 1 Cor., vii. 3–34, which I here quote *as they are:* "But I would have you without carefulness. He that is unmarried careth for the things that belong to the Lord how he may please the Lord But he that is married careth for the things that are of the world, how he may please his wife. There is a difference also between a wife and a virgin. The unmarried woman careth for the things of the Lord, that she may be holy, both in body and in spirit; but she that is married careth for the things of the world, how she may please her husband." And again (verse 38): "So he that giveth her in marriage doeth well, but he that giveth her not in marriage doeth better."

He promised in his former letter that his last should contain the Scriptural proofs of his doctrine. But from beginning to end of his effort I can find nothing that bears the least resemblance to an argument or proof of this darling invention of his church. Let him confess that he cannot do so at once, and retire from the contest, if not with honor, at least with the knowledge that he has told the truth.

He accuses me of trying to raise side issues, yet brings up the question of the celibacy of the clergy—a question that was not even hinted at in my letter. Surely he cannot blame me for noticing his pretended arguments in support of it, or say that I wish to raise side issues in this letter.

Upon these texts of scripture he has built up his argument in favor of the celibacy of the Romish clergy, and says he will not attempt to weaken them by trying to explain the[illegible]. It is not necessary for him to do so, for St. Paul has done so in the very same chapter. Reverend sir, I would ask Mr. —— what have these texts to do with the clergy as a class? St. Paul is addressing not the clergy, but "the Church of God which is at Corinth, with all that in every place call upon the name of Jesus Christ our Lord." And from the first verse we find that this chapter is an answer to a letter requesting his advice on the subject of marriage. This advice he gives them not as a commandment from the Lord, v. 12, but according to his own judgment. *He supposes* that on account of the "*present distress* it is good for a man to be so," (v. 25, 26.) On account of the distressing circumstances in which they were then placed he advises such as could conveniently do so to remain single rather than take upon themselves the additional cares of a family. But at the same time he leaves each and every one of them to judge for himself whether celibacy or marriage was most conducive to his comfort or purity. If the latter, he advises them by all means to marry, and that in doing so they sin not, which would not be true if marriage in any class was displeasing to God. That the apostle did not intend it as a prohibition of the clergy from marrying is evident, for he asserts his right to lead about a wife as well as CEPHAS, as other apostles, and as the brethren of the Lord. (Chap. ix, 5.)

It is rather singular that your writer in enumerating the names of those who did not marry should have forgotten all about ST. PETER, whom you claim as your first Pope, and who was a married man. There are none so forgetful as those who will not remember.

I fully indorse all that St. Paul says of celibacy and virginity. I also indorse all the gentleman's eulogy of celibacy if it be VOLUNTARY, not forced—each individual being left, as St. Paul leaves him, to decide that question for himself. Not as the Roman Church forces her clergy to [illegible]. St. Paul de[illegible]

holy scripture in all things, the Romish Church and her traditions to the contrary notwithstanding.

So much for his superficial reading of the Bible, and attempting to build up an argument upon isolated passages of scripture.

Your writer tells us that Claus Harms promises to write all the doctrines that the Protestants of Germany hold in common on his thumb nail. I would like you to ask him what all this—if true—has to do with the question under discussion? Is this one of my "attempts to raise side issues"? He also quotes Father (not "WILLIAM"), as he says, in avowal of good manners. He evidently admires decorous language from others, though he knows not how to use it himself. He used it towards Henry VIII, who, though no friend of mine, is, nevertheless, a veritable saint in comparison with some of his Popes, the acknowledged heads of his church—John XII. and Alexander VII., for instance? Is his language decorous towards Queen Elizabeth, the Martin Luther, or to the English clergy? Or is his language decorous or suitable gentleman would use towards me, who he says "knows neither English, Latin nor Greek"—is neither "fish, flesh nor good red herring"—"dyspeptic, sallow complexion, lank jaw, slim-shank, etc?" Tell us all this did it not show a great want of common sense in him to notice me, as he well knew who and what I was before he tried to answer my objections? He tells us that one of the greatest thinkers of the nineteenth century, De Lamennais, has said of Anglicanism "that of all the forms of Protestantism it is the most absurd," and further on he tells us that "Episcopalianism is the least defensible of all the forms of Protestantism." Your writer, Rev. Sir, should go to school again to try and learn a little common sense as well as common decency. He gives us a long tirade against the Anglo-Catholic Church. Yet, he cannot impugn the faith, orders or doctrines of this Church. He well knows that what is called the Church of England exists in its purity of faith, ministry and sacraments, when the Kingdom and Crown of England existed not, independent also of the Popes of Rome or his myrmidons. The reply of the Abbot of Dinoth to Augustine fully proves this. At the conference between the British Bishops and Augustine the following propositions were offered them, namely: That they should celebrate Easter and administer baptism according to the Roman usage and to own the authority of the Bishop of Rome which were firmly refused. "The British churches," says the Abbot, speaking to those present as well as himself, "owe the deference of brotherly kindness to the church of God, the Pope of Rome and to all christians. Other obedience they know not as due him whom you call Pope. They are under obedience to the Bishop of Carleon upon Usk, who, under God, is their spiritual overseer and director."

This independence, so nobly asserted by the British church in the seventh century, she reasserted in the sixteenth and proclaims in the nineteenth century. The church he tries to traduce, without bringing any specific charge against her faith or practice, hoping in this way to catch the attention of the public from his own, which he finds it impossible to defend.

A statement more false or absurd than that of De Lammenais probably has never been made in the nineteenth century. All who know anything of the Episcopal church know well that she holds everywhere the same faith, that "which was delivered to the saints" the same creed or symbol of faith which the second and third Constantinople (A. D. 381) declares to be that which "the Synod of Nice by the Holy Ghost DECLARED; the convention of the Holy Fathers in Constantinople PROCLAIMED; the Holy Synod in Ephesus CONFIRMED, and the great Holy Synod in Chalcedon SEALED."

In a word, the Episcopal Church of the present day re-echoes the words of Ethiopia's Emperor of Ethiopia, A. D. 155: "We walk in the royal, plain and true way, and do not turn aside either to the right hand or to the left from the doctrine of our Fathers, the twelve Apostles, and of Paul the fountain of wisdom, and of the seventy-two Disciples and of the three hundred and eighteen orthodox Fathers that were gathered together at Nice, and of the one hundred and fifty at Constantinople and the two hundred at Ephesus." By the decrees of these councils we stand. Their faith is the only faith we accept, and by their laws and those of Holy Scripture, we are willing to be judged.

If your writer has anything to charge against us let him prove it or hold his peace in the matter.

And now, Reverend Sir, I ask you to look at this monstrous statement of your writer, which I have just denounced, and look also at the English communion circling the world, as the late conference at Lambeth, London, has shown. Look also at her fraternal relations with the Church of Sweden, of Russia and the orthodox Greek Church. Look at her successful contests with infidelity and Romanism as separate and as united foes. Look also at the unostentatious but pure morals of her people everywhere, based on true religion. Her people and their decendants principally, I might say, alone, are the only people capable of maintaining and appreciating true liberty, law and constitutional self-government. Look at these points, Reverend Sir, then look at Rome.

Your writer has found that it will not do to deny that his bible contains the notes I have alluded to in my fifth and sixth letters, but attempts to throw the blame upon some Protestant ministers in New York. I would like to ask the gentleman if it was these ministers who put the notes there? Were they not put there by the Holy (?) Fathers at Rheims? Did they not tell us in the first editions of their work that "In this work (the notes) can nothing be found but what is agreeable to the doctrine and PIETY of the Catholic (i. e. Romish) Church?" Were these men not priests of the Romish Church? and by what other mode is Holy Scripture expounded in your church than by the mouth of a priest? He further tells us these notes were written during the "cruel and relentless persecution" of the Romanists of England under Elizabeth. Will he please state an instance during the reign of Queen Elizabeth in which a Romanist was executed for that his faith or religious opinions? I know of none. There were some who were executed for treason not for their adherence to Romanism or any other tenet. His ory records that during the short reign of Queen Mary, which lasted five years, no less than 284 persons perished in the flames on account of their adherence to the Anglo-Catholic faith, most of them bishops and clergy of the highest dignity, eminent for learning and of blameless life, and 100 more perished in other ways. And when the church was relieved from persecution by the accession of Elizabeth, instead of visiting their persecutors with retributive vengeance, the tolerant and forgiving spirit of Anglo-Catholicism manifested itself in the fact that not a single Romanist was put to death for his religion.

When Pius V published his audacious bull pretending to deprive Queen Elizabeth of her throne, absolve her subjects from their allegiance and stirring them up to rebel against her, numerous plots were formed against her life and government, and the rulers of the day were forced, in self-defense, to enact laws against a system that makes religion a cloak for the perpetration of treason.

I can only say that this expression comes with a very bad grace from an advocate of a church to which belongs the infamy of having decreed by one of her councils (4th Lateran) that men may be lawfully deprived of property, liberty and life for their religious opinions.

Truly, Reverend Sir, your writer should have kept clear of such charges against the Reformed church of England. But enough on this point for the present.

He also wishes me to meditate on my "self-inflicted name," as he is pleased to call it, and gives a quotation from St. Augustin and others. Now, Reverend Sir, I would wish to ask your writer what all this has to do with the Romish church, or by what principle he can apply this title of catholic to her in particular?

St. Vincent, of Levius, tells us (Commonitio) that "that is TRULY AND PROPERLY CATHOLIC WHICH WAS BELIEVED EVERYWHERE, ALWAYS AND BY ALL, and that we must to low UNIVERSALITY, ANTIQUITY AND CONSENT." And again: "He IS A TRUE CATHOLIC who firmly adheres to the faith which he knows the Catholic church has universally taught in the days of old." Will you or your writer give us your opinion on the above? I intend to examine the point a little further when we get through with the question proposed for discussion, viz: transubstantiation.

In order to examine this subject thoroughly, it is necessary to state both sides of the question. I have already given the Romish view of this sacrament. I will now give a statement of that which the Reformed church holds. We believe that our Lord is SPIRITUALLY present in the consecrated elements of bread and wine; that they become the body and blood of Christ, not carnally, but spiritually, sacramentally or symbolically. We believe that the body and blood of Christ are received in this sacrament, but only to the faithful receiver and only after a SPIRITUAL AND HEAVENLY MANNER. Therefore, as the substance of the bread and wine, though consecrated and [illegible] [illegible] symbol [illegible] solemnity, are in no [illegible] otherwise changed, they are not to be regarded as objects of divine worship, but that such worship is an act of idolatry [illegible]

Bishop Paschasius, the representative of the Roman Church at that Council, endeavored to have a forged canon of the Council of Nice confirmed, but the forgery was detected.

And again, at the Council of Chalcedon, A. D. 451 (the very Council whose decree upon the creed has excommunicated your church), there was a similar attempt to impose a false reading of the Council of Nice. Paschasinus, the Pope's representative, recited what he called the sixth canon of the 318 fathers, saying that "the Church of Rome has always had the primacy," and again the PIOUS FRAUD was detected and repelled.

This reducing the writings of the fathers on science was also carried on to a great extent in the sixth century, on the FORGED DECRETALS for instance, by which all the Popes, from Clement to Sylvester, were made to utter the most extravagant doctrines about the Pope's prerogatives. This reducing the writings of the fathers to a science will not do in the nineteenth century, nor will it be accepted as proof in support of transubstantiation.

I admit that many of the early writers of the Christian Church made use of many expressions, which, taken by themselves, *apparently* agree with the doctrine of your church. But the question cannot be decided by any of these obscure passages, for St. Augustine fully explains the established phraseology, and justifies it by a reference to St. Paul. "If the sacraments," he says, in Tom. 2, p. 243, "*had not a certain similitude of those things of which they are the Sacraments, they could not be Sacraments at all, and, from this similitude, for the most part,* THEY TAKE THE NAME OF THE THINGS THEMSELVES; THEREFORE, ACCORDING TO A CERTAIN MODE, THE SACRAMENT OF CHRIST'S BODY IS THE BODY OF CHRIST, AND THE SACRAMENT OF CHRIST'S BLOOD IS THE BLOOD OF CHRIST, and in like manner the Sacrament of Faith (i. e. Baptism) is faith. Hence, the Apostle saith, speaking of baptism, 'we are buried by baptism into death.' He does not say, 'we have set forth the sign of burial,' but he saith, 'we are buried.' HE CALLS THE SACRAMENT OF THE THING BY THE NAME BELONGING TO THE THING ITSELF."

By this unquestionable rule of language, Reverend Sir, perfectly well understood in the church at the time, it is very easy to determine the true meaning of those passages which *seem* to favor the doctrine of the literal corporal presence of our Lord's body and blood in this sacrament. That none of the fathers who wrote of heresies put this dogma of the corporal presence in their catalogue, or disagree among themselves upon the subject for the first six hundred years, is very true, for the very good reason that it was not in being during all that time, and consequently could not be written against, but whenever the fathers attempt to explain and define the nature of the sacrament, they plainly tell us that the bread and wine are only the types or symbols or allegorical images of his body and blood, and in some places tell us positively that the bread is NOT his literal body and that the wine is NOT his literal blood.

Let us first examine the simple statement of Justin Martyr (A. D. 140), in his Apology, (1, cap. 65): "On the day of the sun we meet, the scriptures are read and an elder exhorts the people to follow such excellent examples. We rise, we pray, then; water, bread and wine are set down. The Presbyter gives thanks and the present say amen. The deacons then distribute a portion of the consecrated BREAD AND WINE, MIXED WITH WATER, TO THOSE WHO ARE PRESENT, AND TO THOSE THAT ARE ABSENT a portion is taken." There is according to this simple statement of administration of the sacrament, nothing that would lead us to suppose that it contained the corporal body, blood, soul and divinity of our Saviour.

And what says Clemens Alexandrinus (A. D. 160) in Lib. 1, p. 104: "He blessed the wine, saying, Drink, this is my blood, and the wine is ALLEGORICALLY CALLED BLOOD."

Tertullian (A. D. 200) also tells us (Lib. 4, c. 40) that "Jesus took bread and distributed it among his disciples; made it his body, saying, 'This is my body;' that is to say, THE FIGURE OF MY BODY."

And with reference to this passage, I may state that Cardinal Du Perron, in [illegible], and Cardinal Bellarmine, not content with this, suppresses the words *id est figura* altogether. I merely state this as an instance of Romanists "reducing the writings of the Fathers to a *science*."

And let us now hear Origen (A. D. 200), in his third dialogue against the Marcionites: "But if Christ was without flesh and blood, as these Marcionites say, of what flesh, or what body, or of what blood was the BREAD AND CUP THE MINISTERED, THE SIGNS AND IMAGES?"

And Cyprian (A. D. 250), tells us Lib. 1, Ep. 6, c. [illegible]: "Our Lord gave at the table bread and wine with his own hands, but into the hands of the soldiers He delivered his body to be wounded, THAT THE THINGS SANCTIFIED AND SIGNIFIED MIGHT BE CONSECRATED BY THE SAME [illegible]"

And again, Eusebius (A. D. 320) in Tom. 2, chap. 8, says: "We have been instructed to celebrate at the table according to the laws of the new testament by the signs of his body and blood, and remembrance of this sacrifice," and in Tom. 5, he tells us "Christ delivered to his disciples the SIGNS OR SYMBOLS OF HIS DISPENSATION, commanding them to celebrate the FIGURE OF HIS OWN BODY."

With another quotation I will close this letter; it is one from St. Athanasius (A. D. 350), who says: "The Lord distinguishes the spirit from the flesh that we might learn that the words he spoke were not CARNAL but SPIRITUAL." "Were his body made the food of the whole world, how many men could it be able to suffice?" But on this account it was that he mentioned his ascension into Heaven, that he might prevent them from understanding it corporally, that they might understand that the flesh of which he had spoken was a HEAVENLY and SPIRITUAL NOURISHMENT which he would give them from above. (Athanas., John, chap. 6.)

And now, Rev. Sir, I have done as your writer called upon me to do. I have commenced citing my proofs that the Fathers have written and spoken against this dogma. A further review of this point I will endeavor to continue in my next, and I trust your writer will in the meantime give us the scriptural proofs to support of his position, and as he says every other question rest until this one is finished.

I know that I am attacking a doctrine that has been the occasion of thousands being burnt to death at the stake for their refusal to believe it. If I succeed in exposing its fallacy, and good be done thereby, I shall be more than repaid; and if I fail, my record is on high, and it can only be said, *magnis tamen excidit ausis*—"he failed in a noble enterprise."

Hoping then, Rev. Sir, that your writer will proceed to examine this doctrine only, and that his next will contain the scriptural proofs,

I remain, in all humility,
A CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

STATE NEWS.

—The working men hold a convention in Lexington Tuesday, February 4th.

—Hon. Wm. S. Dowdey, Commonwealth's Attorney for the Lexington district, died on Thursday night at 3 o'clock. The deceased was a native of Clarke county, and possessed of considerable ability. He married Mrs. Burbridge, the daughter of Hon. James F. Robinson, of Scott county.

—The Radicals of Lexington have organized a Grant Club.

—Col. James W. Caperton, of Richmond, has been appointed Commonwealth's Attorney *pro tem.* of the Lexington district.

—The February term of the Fayette Circuit Court commences to-morrow.

—The Radicals of Lincoln county recommend Col. S. M. Barnes or Judge Wm. C. Goodloe for Governor.

—The Radicals of Garrard are for Gen. U. S. Grant for President.

—The farmers inform the Danville Advocate that the wheat has suffered terribly this winter by the many thaws and freezes.

—The Danville Advocate says:

Rev. J. L. McKee, who has conducted a series of interesting meetings at the Presbyterian Church, was expected to leave this morning. He has labored faithfully and earnestly to build up the cause of Zion, and we cherish an earnest hope that his efforts have been crowned with success. Quite a number presented themselves for the prayers of the church, and a feeling of interest was awakened in the congregation.

—Malachi Wilson, a negro woman, was frozen to death in Danville, on Thursday night.

SALE OF CONFISCATED WHISKY.—On Monday last, Mr. W. F. Hoon, the Deputy Collector for the Danville district, sold a lot of whisky, sixty-nine gallons, at public sale, for $2 12. This whisky was made by Cull, of Mercer county, who was killed by Detective Roberts, a short time ago, in an attempt to ferret out the illicit manufacture of the same.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.—The prisoners confined in the jail at Danville made an attempt to tunnel out, a few days ago, but they were discovered by Mr. M[illegible], who was on the lookout, and their hopes frustrated. They had taken the legs of the stove in the passage, and dug a hole six feet deep in the ground before they were discovered.

—There is a proposition before the Legislature to form a new county out of portions of Lincoln, Garrard and Rockcastle, with the county seat at Crab Orchard, and call the name "Duvall," as a compliment to the distinguished Clerk of the [illegible]

Daily Democrat.

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SUNDAY, FEB. 2, 1868.

Arrival and Departures of Mails.

	CLOSES.	ARRIVES.
First Eastern	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M.
Second Eastern	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M.
First St. Louis, Mo.	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M.
Second St. Louis, M.	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M.
First Indianapolis and Chicago	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M.
Second Indianapolis & Chicago	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M.
First Nashville, Memphis and all Southern Mails	[illegible]	[illegible] A. M.
Second Nashville & Memphis	[illegible]	[illegible] A. M.
First Lexington, Frankfort and way Mails	[illegible] P. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lexington, Frankfort and way Mails	[illegible] P. M.	7:00 P. M.
Louisville and Bardstown Railroad	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M.
Louisville and Cincinnati Mail-boat	6:30 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
Louisville and Evansville Mail-boat. Leaves on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays	1:30 P. M.	6:30 A. M.
Shawneetown—Leaves on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays	12:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M.
Taylorsville and [illegible]—leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays	12:30 P. M.	[illegible] P. M.
First Shelbyville	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] P. M.
Second Shelbyville	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] P. M.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE AND MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Memphis and [illegible] Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Memphis and Nashville Exp.	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible]
Crab [illegible]	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible]
Bardstown Accommodation	[illegible] A. M.	[illegible] P. M.

LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT RAILROAD.

	Depart.	
Lexington	6:30 A. M.	[illegible] P. M.
Accommodation	4:15 P. M.	

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	
Depart.		
Express Sundays	5:30 A. M.	[illegible] M. except Sunday
Express & [illegible]	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] P. M.
Daily	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M.
Daily	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M. Daily

The Suppression of Quackery.

Our city health officer, Dr. Alex. Perry, at the last meeting of the board, presented his usual report, which contains one or two facts of peculiar significance and of no little importance to the community at large. One of these had reference to the deplorable ignorance prevailing among physicians, or rather those who borrow the name of doctor in order to perpetrate all manner of fraud upon the people under the guise of giving remedial agents. It is astonishing what a number of these pretenders and charlatans abound in our city. There are scores of them, with neatly furnished offices and glaring signs, who cannot write intelligible prescriptions, and who, after they have doctored their patients to death, cannot even furnish a proper certificate of the cause of mortality. These are incontrovertible facts. They are not merely disgraceful, but evidently and palpably dangerous to the well being of our inhabitants. Dr. Penny suggested that legislation was needed to meet this evil. We think that all outside of the charmed circle of these humbugs must admit the necessity. Other States have set us the good example, and we hope that our physicians will impress upon the General Assembly of Kentucky the importance of action in a matter that concerns the life of every human being.

A bill for the prevention of quackery has been introduced into the Senate of the New York Legislature. It provides for the appointment, by the Governor of the State, of a board of medical censors, to consist of a censor of physiology, surgery, anatomy, chemistry, *materia medica*, and obstetrics, each censor to have a salary of $2,000 per annum, and to continue in office for six years. Every State medical society to be allowed to keep in nomination before the Governor seven doctors of medicine, from whom he shall elect censors. All medical students who pass an examination before all the censors to be given a diploma by the Secretary of State denominating them as "physicians and surgeons," but those who fail to do so will not be recognized as doctors. Failing, however, only before the censors of surgery, a certificate acknowledging them as physicians will be given. Students of any university, school or college of the State are entitled to the certificates after having gone through with the examinations. All questions put to candidates to be in print or handwriting, and no candidate to be examined upon therapeutics. No one will be allowed to set himself up as a doctor who has not the State diploma. A New York exchange speaking of the subject says: "The law was designed, we understand, at a conference of allopathic and homeopathic physicians in New York city. Such a law every respectable physician will desire, and every community ought to be ambitious for it, for it will protect them against the worst and most insidious class of swindlers." We sincerely trust that this law will pass and receive the indorsement of the Governor. The Legislature of this and other States would do well to adopt a similar act. The country is filled with *quacks*, and it is time that they be put down.

A Model Establishment.

By the invitation of a friend, we yesterday visited the large plumbing, gas and steam fitting establishment of Messrs. Ramsey & Jaeger, situated on Seventh street, between Market and Main, and were surprised to find such a mammoth concern existing in our midst without its being more universally known.

The first glance of it stamps it as one of the most complete, neatly arranged, clean and systematic establishments of its kind to be found anywhere in the country.

The chandelier and gas fixture rooms, located on the second floor, contain a large and selected assortment of the most modern style of chandeliers, brackets, gas globes and everything pertaining to their line to be found, and recently selected by one of the members of the firm, who has just returned from a visit to all the manufacturers of the Eastern States.

Those in want of such goods can rely on finding here as good and cheap a stock of gas fixtures as can be found in any city. A visit to the establishment will convince the most skeptical. There is also in the show-rooms, on the second floor, a sample of plumbing of their own hand work, which, for neatness of design and completeness in all its parts, cannot be surpassed on this continent. A further inspection of the premises displays to our view bath tubs, water closets, washstands, sinks, hydrants, hot water boilers, pumps, &c., &c., in immense variety and styles, with a large lot of lead, iron, brass and stone pipes. In fact there is nothing lacking to make this an emporium the most complete in the water and gas fitting line to be found anywhere.

Continuing our travels, we next came to the different work shops, where we find order prevailing to the utmost extent, and workmen busily engaged with their tools for the manipulation of work of their respective kind; the sound of the hammer and ring of the anvil resounding within all the shops, all going to display business and activity.

We advise every one in want of work done in their line to give them a call. They will find Messrs. Ramsey & Jaeger to be clever, urbane, thorough-going, practical mechanics, willing and able to guarantee all work performed by them to be the best, and at as reasonable rates as can be done in the city.

We must not forget to add that every job done is under their own direction and supervision entirely.

Barge Club.—Election of Officers.—At a meeting held at the boat house of the Louisville Barge Club No. 1, the following officers were elected to serve the next six months:

President—Chas. W. German.
Vice President—Henry Thomas.
Secretary and Treasurer—Jacob Friend.
Captain—Wm. Sheraton.

The club has been thoroughly remodeled, and are having built three new boats. They are making extensive preparations for the spring regatta, which will come off as soon as spring opens.

The greatest bargains in this city for men's and boys' fine clothing and furnishing goods can be had at the Masonic Temple clothing and furnishing store, corner Fourth and Jefferson [illegible]

JEFFERSON CRIMINAL COURT.

Eighteenth Day's Proceedings.

This court, with Hon. George W. Johnston on the bench, met pursuant to adjournment, at the usual hour—half-past nine o'clock—yesterday morning. The following was the business disposed of:

Emile Hartman, killing Jacob Von Au, on the 26th of October, 1865. Continued until the next term.

Agust Brenger, assaulting H. H. Littell, with intent to kill, on the 23d of September last. Brenger, who is the son-in-law of Charles Ost, was at work repairing [illegible] street, and a dispute sprung up between him and Littell, who was superintending the laying of the railroad track along the same street, and on Saturday Brenger was assaulted by Littell. On the following Monday, Brenger, with the handle of a pick, assaulted Littell, badly wounding him when he was but little expecting it. The case was ably managed by Major Buck Allen and Judge Burnett, for the defense, and J. R. Dupuy and Colonel Selby Harney, for the prosecution. After a full hearing of the case the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Gotlieb Jannerich, raping Wilhelmina Lorenz on the 24th of July; continued.

John McNamara and Jas. Murphy, stealing boots from Anothy Wobben on the 25th of November; continued. The same parties were also charged with stealing a coat from Bernard Stanburg. Upon the latter charge they were put upon trial, being represented by General W. C. Whitaker, who managed the case with his usual ability. The jury, after a full hearing of the case, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Wolf Kahn and Kate Scott, arson; burning the house of Annie Austin in May, 1867; continued.

Jacob Kuhn, cutting Wm. Vogt with intent to kill on the 17th of September; reset for the 3d.

Court meets again at 9½ o'clock Monday morning.

Legislative Summary.

SENATE.

The salary of the Secretary of State was increased to $1,500 per annum.

A House bill to incorporate the City Insurance and Banking Company of Louisville was passed.

HOUSE.

The acts fixing the fees of sheriffs and clerks, originally passed February 4, 1865, were passed.

Mr. Downing had leave to introduce a bill to amend the act extending the charter of the Louisville Gas Company; also, for the benefit of the city of Louisville.

Mr Campion had leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the St. Nicholas Benevolent Society of Louisville.

Mr. Allnutt had leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the Iron Molders' Union, No 18, of Louisville; also reported a bill to establish the office of Interpreter of the Jefferson county and circuit courts. Printed and placed in the orders of the day.

A Senate bill for the benefit of Jefferson county was passed; also a Senate bill to enable the county of Jefferson to raise its pro rata of the cost of a new jail, was passed.

Mr. Jefferson offered a resolution looking to the reduction of the State taxes.

Mr. Bush offered a resolution with reference to the establishment of a new penitentiary.

A Suit Against the City of New Albany.—A bill in chancery was filed in the United States Court at Indianapolis Thursday by J. B. Putnam, of Boston, Massachusetts, Stevenson Burke and H. E. Ely, of Ohio, against the New Albany and Sandusky City Junction Railroad Company, the city of Albany and many citizens of that place. As the suit involves a great deal of money besides many interesting points of law we give the details. Some years ago the plaintiffs recovered a judgment in the Floyd Circuit Court against the railroad company, on forfeiture of the bonds and mortgages. Property was sold on execution sufficient to reduce the judgment to $40,000, but no other property could then be found, the company being insolvent. The balance on the judgment and the accrued interest now amounts to about $70,000. When the road was first projected the city of New Albany subscribed stock to the amount of $400,000, and issued bonds to the railroad company therefor. It is alleged that some settlement was afterwards made between the city and the company, by which the debt was extinguished and the bonds canceled.

The other defendants to the bill are citizens of New Albany, who subscribed stock and—it is alleged—never paid for it. The object of the bill is to compel the city of New Albany to pay a sufficient amount of the subscriptions to the railroad to extinguish the judgment. In case the plaintiffs recover a judgment, there are other bondholders who will undoubtedly bring suit, and in the end New Albany will have to pay very dearly for a defunct railroad.

City Court of Louisville.

Court met promptly at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, his Honor J. Hop Price on the bench. There was but a small amount of business, which was disposed of in a short manner, as follows:

James Alexander got upon a little spree, and went so far out of the way that he was taken by one of the police. He was fined $3.

Mollie Ford, an old offender, got upon one of her old jolly drunks, which cost her $10.

The Judge, after issuing an order for the discharge of James Murphy from the workhouse, adjourned court for the week.

Ground Hog Day.—This is the 2d of February, and the index of the character of the weather the coming season. Should that frisky and intelligent little animal the *terra porcus*, or ground hog, come forth from his hole and discover his shadow, the public may rely upon it that the backbone of the winter is broken. However, should he not be enabled to cast a shadow, he will speedily return to his hole and remain there for six weeks, during which time the weather will remain severe and unpropitious. This may be regarded as superstition, but it is nevertheless very accurate, and relied upon faithfully by thousands of the old time people.

The Police—Bribery and Corruption Charges.—At the last meeting of the General Council a committee, consisting of Messrs. Baxter and Smyser, from the Board of Aldermen, and Messrs. Visman, Dulaney and O'Connor, from the lower board, was appointed to investigate certain charges of bribery and corruption in the police force. The committee met yesterday at the Council chamber and examined a number of witnesses. As the proceedings will be kept secret until reported to the Council we are unable to give the details of the examination as far as it has progressed. When the examination has closed we will give the result of the investigation.

A New Mercantile Enterprise.—It will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere that Messrs John Kinnan & Son have established a new branch of trade in our city, and one that has long been needed. This is an exclusive umbrella, parasol and cane house. Mr. Wm Kinnan has just returned from the Eastern cities, where he has been making arrangements and purchasing goods, which are now arriving and ready for their customers.

We commend this new enterprise to our citizens. The Messrs. Kinnan have long been engaged in business here, and are extremely popular.

For Sheriff.—W. H. Able, one of the popular deputies, is announced as a candidate for Sheriff. A life-long resident of this county, a courteous gentleman, a faithful public officer and an energetic business man, Mr. Able has attained large degree of popularity. [illegible]

Transcriptions from Gounod by B. J. Peters.

The second of these pieces, the Te Deum, arranged from the Credo of the St Cecilia Mass, has been issued by D. P. Faulds. The arrangement is very appropriate, since the Te Deum occupies the same place in the Episcopal service as that of the Credo in the Mass—both containing the principal movement when there is any unity of design in the service as a whole, and the fullest development of the musical idea and expression; and, although one is a Confession of Faith, the other an Anthem of Praise, yet there is a very great similarity in the three parts in which they are divided when represented in musical form.

The Credo of the St. Cecilia is a grand, large piece, intended as it were for a thousand voices, with an elaborate orchestral accompaniment. The grandeur and strength lie in the vocal parts, the beauty and ornament in the florid orchestral figures—and together, they flow along with a might and majesty commensurate with the lofty ideas which they express. In nearly all the grand pieces we know there is a similarity to some natural scene, and that suggested by the beginning of this composition with the rolling motion of the heavy parts of the orchestra, is the restless waving of the ocean. After a few bars the voices, awaiting like a mighty ship, launch forth in a strong unison; and up and down through the waving motion of the accompaniment they find their onward way, with the most vigorous steps in the major and minor scales, and no uncertain half tones or steps hinder or divert their progress. This unison chorus continues through the first part, and its bold, vigorous style is peculiarly adapted to the lofty sentiment of the hymn, which is descriptive of the omnipotence, power and majesty of the Deity, and very appropriately it reaches its culminating point and closes where the hymn ends its description of God in his character of awe and majesty, and turns to his serene personality of love and tenderness toward man. Here the restless motion glides into a milder sea under a more propitious heaven, and the music moves in full, clear, strong harmony. The beautiful "Incarnatus" follows, and afterward the life and suffering of Christ are described by a somber basso solo, with an intermittent coloring from the other parts in which the sad minor key prevails.

After the close of this division the voices again begin as at the first movement as the hymn rises again to a loftier theme. The prayer, "Vouchsafe, O Lord," is rendered very beautifully, and reminds us of Beethoven. The last sentences and the cadence are made in the Gregorian chords, which are peculiarly adapted to the close of such an anthem. The piece, though condensed, has all the vigorous movements of the original, and the parts are so well connected that it bears no marks of being an adaptation.

In the first part there is a beautiful effect produced, when the voices and lower accompaniment are resting upon a low monotone, and far above the tones of the violins come streaming down as if the light suddenly burst from a newly opened window in a high gallery, and came pouring down upon the gloom below. This effect has been preserved as fully as an organ accompaniment would permit. The Incarnatus requires the utmost delicacy of singing, and is marked with four p's. We imagined that we could see M. Gounod pleading with the heavy-footed bassos to tread lightly here. It is generally the custom of second-rate performers to sway very boldly on the easy piano parts, since they are always slow, and we believe that a knowledge of this induces many composers to introduce quartettes where they would prefer a chorus piano, since, with a certain class of singers, it is almost impossible to obtain any light and shadow in a chorus.

This Te Deum forms a striking contrast to the weak sentimental pieces which mostly constitute the repertoire of our churches for this anthem. Composed, as they are, by men whose intentions may be well enough, but whose powers are not adequate, they always begin with a grand flourish, and the author dissipates all his force in the first few sentences. Then to fill up he resorts to all manner of small modulations—of solos and patchwork—and drags on to the point of final exhaustion, until the musical idea gives out, and the last sentences have no meaning, as far as any connection with the complete design (if there may have been any in the case) is concerned. We are glad to have a manly, vigorous piece like this to supplant all these smaller works, and we hope that the choirs of the country will go to work in earnest to study and appreciate it. If at first it may seem to them rough and somewhat harsh, they must not be discouraged. It is only by patient and prolonged effort that a real appreciation of the highest classic music is developed, and we assure them if they will practice this Te Deum they will soon find that the world has not erred in its judgment in placing M. Gounod higher in the scale of genius than the English and American authors who have produced the music mostly used in our churches.

The Ladies' Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home Society.—This body met in the ladies' parlor of Masonic Temple yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Hepburn being absent, Mrs. E. L. Huffman, first vice president, took the chair. Mrs. L. B. Porch, the secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved. Mrs. John Bull then presented the names of the following gentlemen as applicants for honorary membership, viz: Dr. Thomas E. Wilson, Messrs. Arthur Peter, J. B. Wilder, R. A. Robinson, W. C. D. Whips, T. B. Cochran, J. W. Barr, John P. Morton, A. V. Dupont, Dr. D. Cummins, Philip Speed and S. B. Thomas, of Elizabethtown. Each application was accompanied with the usual fee of $10, and the gentlemen named were unanimously elected honorary members of the society. Professor Zoeller was also elected an honorary member in consideration of his invaluable services. The ladies resolved to repeat the concert next Friday, as noticed in another place, and the Governor and staff were invited to attend.

The Skating Park—A Big Crowd There Last Night.

Last night we were again so fortunate as to be present at the Cedar Hill Skating Park, when we found the ice in excellent condition and crowded with ladies, gentlemen and children, all of whom seemed to be enjoying themselves highly. The park is a favorite place of resort for those in search of enjoyment, and when the sun shines out hot, we hear a general regret expressed that "there will be no skating at the park to-night." In addition to the skating last night, a large number passed the evening by "tripping it on the light fantastic" to the strains of sweet music, in the ball-room, while others were engaged rolling tenpins. The ice will, no doubt, be in good condition to-morrow night, when the park will again be crowded. It is well lighted with gas, and all you have to do to enjoy yourself is to go out there. If you are afraid to trust yourself on the smooth ice with skates, you can sit in the house by a hot fire and look at those who are not afraid to skate. During the present week, should the weather permit, there will be a grand fancy masquerade for children.

Several of our police complain of the treatment they received from the officers of Louisville yesterday, who refused to arrest a man they were after. They say whenever an officer from Louisville comes over here after a fugitive from justice, they always find him and deliver the prisoner over to them. In the future they will not interest themselves in their behalf when prisoners are wanted.
[New Albany Ledger.

We are authorized to state that the allegations above made are entirely erroneous. Our officers have always been exceedingly courteous to their friends and [illegible]

Our City Democracy.

CLUB ORGANIZATION PROGRESSING.

The Candidates Alive and Stirring.

Eloquent Speeches of Senator Alexander.

The Democracy of Louisville have donned their armor for the campaign. We do not remember ever having seen them so active and enthusiastic at so early a stage of the canvass. In every ward clubs are being organized and the party thoroughly disciplined.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The largest meeting ever held in the Eleventh ward assembled last night at the corner of Eighteenth and Market streets. The object of the meeting was announced by the Vice President of the club, General Jackson, to be for the purpose of enrolling all true Democrats in the ward. An election of officers for the ensuing year was had with the following result:

President—W. W. Twyman.
Vice President—Prof. Jacob Schenck.
Secretary—Will. Horan.
Treasurer—Geo. W. Anderson.
Executive Committee—Colonel W. P. Boone, General W. L. Jackson, John G. Twyman, A. G. Armstrong and Garrett P. Arbegust.

A number of candidates were present and enlivened the assembly with their wit and wisdom, mixed a little with desires to serve the public.

Among those who addressed the meeting were Col. Phil. Lee, J. D. Harrington and J. R. Dupuy, aspirants for Commonwealth's Attorney; Col. T. B. Cochran, W. C. D. Whips, T. D. Fox, Thomas Sherley and Mike Shelley.

Hon Joseph M. Alexander, State Senator from Fleming, Nicholas and Rowan counties being present, was called out and delivered one of his eloquent, forcible and pointed speeches greatly to the delight of the large audience. The Commonwealth boasts few abler gentlemen or more consistent Democrats.

TENTH WARD.

The regular meeting of the Tenth-ward club was held on Market street, between Eleventh and Twelfth. The following gentlemen are the officers:

President—Dr. S. Hansbrough.
Vice Presidents—T. R. Baird and A. W. Waller.
Recording Secretary—W. A. Martin.
Corresponding Secretary—George Wm. Caruth.
Treasurer—James McBurnie.

An executive committee was appointed, consisting of the following persons: B. E. Casselly, C. S. Bergen, H. C. Caruth, W. B. Bland and Dr. H. Eichrodt.

Judge George W. Johnston announced himself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Judge. Remarks were also made by Hon. H. W. Bruce, and a telling speech delivered by Senator Alexander, of Fleming.

A resolution was proposed declaring in favor of Franklin Pierce for President, George H. Pendleton for Vice President, and John W. Stevenson for Governor. This question will be discussed at the next meeting.

An adjournment was then had to Saturday, February 8.

Henry Vincent, the English Reformer and Orator.

It affords us pleasure to announce to the public that this distinguished orator, who probably has no equal in the world as a lecturer, has arrived in the city, and will deliver two of his popular lectures for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Masonic Temple, to-morrow and Tuesday evenings. During Mr. Vincent's tour in this country about a year ago he became so popular with communities where he lectured, that he is urgently requested to deliver a number of lectures in each place. Literary, library and Christian associations everywhere regard him the best lecturer for drawing large houses and entertaining the people. We have an impatient desire to hear him, and from what we gather from our exchanges from cities where he has recently spoken, we expect to have our desire to hear him increased by hearing his first lecture to-morrow evening. The subject of his first lecture is "Oliver Cromwell, as boy, student, son, farmer, husband, parent, Christian, patriot, member of Parliament, soldier, diplomatist and uncrowned king—his life an example and warning."

This is one of his favorite lectures. Rev. W. B. Culliss, Corresponding Secretary of the Philadelphia Y. M. C. A., says of this lecture:

"In my opinion, Mr. Vincent is the most eloquent and entertaining lecturer before the public. His Cromwell is certainly the finest lecture I ever listened to, full of historic information and abounding in the most thrilling word pictures and splendid flights of oratory."

Judge Andrew Monroe Missing.

Our fellow citizen, Judge Andrew Monroe, has been missing from his residence on Walnut street, near Sixteenth street, since Wednesday, the 22d ult.

No intelligence of him whatever has been received since Friday night, January 24th.

Any information of him left at the office of Messrs. Bush & Shivell, attorneys, on Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth streets, will be thankfully received by his anxious family and friends.

A Beautiful Picture.—There is on exhibition at Smith & McDowell's, corner of Fourth and Green streets, one of the most charming bits of landscape that ever pleased the eye of a lover of true art. It is the production of the pencil of Miss Emma Ray, who is the art instructor in the school of Messrs. Grant & Butler. This young lady, who comes to us from Georgia, is possessed of true artistic genius. She has a thorough conception of the beauties of nature, and her pictures are all produced with exceeding care, finish, truthfulness and fidelity.

Recognition of a Body.—We are informed by Coroner Moore that the body of Patrick Connelly, which was found floating in the canal, has been fully identified by his brother, residing in Portland. Telegraphic dispatches have also been received from a relative residing in Cincinnati.

The deceased, who is supposed to have been murdered, was a member of the Tenth Ohio regiment, raised by Colonel, and afterwards Gen. Wm. H. Lytle. His papers for pay and bounty were in the hands of J. H. H. Woodward, a claim agent of this city.

The Kindergarten—Grant and Butler's School.—The distinguished gentlemen who are conducting this elevated educational institution have been so successful with their plan of teaching the little ones, that, in order to secure the early training of their pupils, they have reduced the price of tuition in the primary department to sixty dollars for the school year.

The second half of the present year begins to-morrow.

Interesting Revival.—The work of grace in the Methodist church, corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, that began on the 31st of December, under the zealous ministrations of the pastor, Rev. A. A. Morrison, continues with unabated interest. The services on Friday night were of peculiar interest. Quite a number of penitents presented themselves at the altar and several conversions occurred. The church is now more fully aroused than ever, and the meetings will continue through the present week.

Distillery Suspended.—We understand that Messrs. Mattingly & Co., proprietors of the large distillery near Oakland, in the suburbs of the city, have ceased operations. This is one of the most extensive in the West, and the stoppage has been occasioned by the recent act of Congress requiring the payment of the onerous tax before the whisky is removed.

February opened yesterday with a lovely and serene sky, a balmy atmosphere and a brilliant sun. There was an odor of the coming spring in the genial air.

Judge [illegible], is [illegible]

SEQUEL TO AN AFFRAY.

Death of One of the Parties—Post Mortem Examination—Three Weeks Alive with a Rib Cut in Two and Lungs Penetrated.

About three weeks since, an altercation occurred in the upper part of the city between M. V. Yates and R. Ball, in which the former was stabbed. It was supposed that the wound was of but a trivial character. Ball was released after examination. In a few days Yates was enabled to walk about. But the injuries he sustained were of a far more serious character than was at first imagined. During Friday night he died at the residence of his father, Dr. James Yates, eight miles from the city.

Yesterday Coroner Moore held a preliminary investigation. The following jury was summoned: Dr. John N. Lewis, Alvin Wood, L. Washburne, John Oldham, Wm. Miller and Jas. F. Pollard. After a view of the body a post-mortem examination was made by Dr. A. B. Cook. It was developed that Yates had been severely stabbed; the knife had cut the third rib in twain and penetrated the cavity, cutting the lungs. A more remarkable case is not to be found in the annals of surgery.

Mr. Yates was the son of a highly respectable citizen. He was married, and leaves a wife and two children. The funeral of the deceased will take place to-day at 3 o'clock P. M. in the Methodist church, Middletown. At 2 P. M. the procession will leave the residence of Dr. Yates in Jefferson county.

The New Grand Piano Manufactured by Peters, Webb & Co.

At the concert on Tuesday night the public had an opportunity of judging the merits of this piano—the first of the kind ever manufactured in the West. The Chickering grand has long been preferred for its power and depth of tone in the lower register and its singing quality. As to the first, the Peters piano is fully equal to the Chickering; its sounds are full and powerful, with the *timbre* of an organ pedal; but the second point—the singing quality, as it is called by its admirers—the builders have carefully avoided introducing in this piano. We never admired this quality—there was too much twang and commingling of the notes; and the distinctness and separation of the tones on the Peters piano is far preferable; each tone stands by itself full, clear and distinct—no shell or form of sound filled out with a blatant jar or twang, but each string has a resonant, musical vibration, and does not jar nor crowd its accompanying tones, each holding its exact place firmly and surely, and no connected harmony or discord can assimilate the vibration or destroy the exact meaning and precision of each individual note. This quality is the perfection of musical instruments, and it is the uncertain wavering and want of exactness in the otherwise beautiful tone of the flute that renders it unpleasant to the ear of a fine musician, and has brought it into disrepute with composers. In this point the Peters piano excels any instrument of the kind we have heard.

In the concert the piano was used in almost every style of application. It infused a new power and meaning into the march and fantasie. In the quintette we noticed that it overpowered the four string instruments, they seeming to be an accompaniment to it instead of the opposite case as was intended by the composer. Yet in the song which followed it rendered the imitation of echoes as delicately as if sounded upon bells of glass. The singers were all pleased with it as its strong, solid foundation notes gave them that assurance necessary to the deliverance of vocal music. There was but one quality in which it was wanting, the touch being like all new instruments, rather stiff, but time and use will soon wear off this blemish.

It is wonderful that the manufacturers should have succeeded so well on the first instrument. It is due, we have no doubt, to the knowledge of Mr. Peters and his peculiar judgment of the value of musical sounds and vibrations. This city should be proud that it is able to produce such an instrument.

A Diversion of the Course of Trade.

There is no satisfactory reason why our city should not become the chief seat of manufactures in the West and South. We possess every possible local advantage. Our situation is central, and our water power scarcely excelled by that of Rochester on the Genesee and Richmond on the James. That which we do need to promote this very great interest is the development of a spirit of liberality and enterprise among our wealthy capitalists. They should not only take hold of all projects themselves with public spirit, but when they find a worthy and ingenious mechanic, assist his endeavors and promote his efforts by all possible means. We need to build up these small and enterprising manufactures. They are an inherent element of our growth and strength.

Those often reiterated ideas have again been suggested to us by a visit yesterday to the iron safe manufactory of Messrs. Gibson & Hemier, on Green street nearly opposite the office of the Louisville Democrat. This firm is now engaged in the manufacture of fire and burglar-proof safes. They make an article superior to any that we have seen. To show the appreciation in which their work is held, we will mention that, recently they have disposed of six of their safes to *go to different points in Ohio, and pass through Cincinnati*. This determines the great superiority of their article.

On Friday evening Messrs. Gibson & Hemier shipped the finest safe we have ever seen to Akron, Summitt county, Ohio. Mr. Hemier was for seventeen years the foreman of Hall's great safe manufacturing establishment. We presume that he has no equal in his peculiar line of business. The partner, Mr. Gibson, is also experienced in this line of business.

The efforts of these gentlemen to promote the interests of Louisville deserve hearty commendation and brilliant success.

A Graceful Testimonial.—Mr. Thos. Rankin has for many years been the faithful, vigilant and efficient superintendent of the Louisville gas works. In that capacity he has probably thrown more light upon all possible subjects than any one man or thing, save indeed the sun. Ever at his post, always active and diligent, he has won the confidence of the company and the regard of the public. But what to him must be especially gratifying is the respect and affection borne him by the numerous persons under his immediate superintendence. They have recently manifested their esteem in a peculiar, but highly graceful manner.

Procuring a full-size photograph of Mr. Rankin, the employes at the gas-works engaged the services of Messrs German and Bro. to transfer the handsome and honest features of their superintendent to stone. That was accomplished by these unexcelled lithographers with great spirit and fidelity. We have rarely seen so fine a specimen of portraiture. It is emphatically a work of art. One of these pictures was elegantly framed, and last evening presented to the family of Mr. Rankin at his residence. The occasion was one of very decided interest. Notable speeches were made, and toasts drank and a general good feeling manifested. Each of the workmen preserved a fine copy of the engraving, and the genial face of Tom Rankin will hereafter adorn many pleasant homes. Such instances of mutual confidence between superintendents and their employes is a highly gratifying testimonial of the excellence of both.

Joshua B. Parks, candidate for the office of Marshal of the Chancery Court, has had his picture lithographed by Messrs. German & Bro., and it now illuminates his election tickets. The likeness is very faithful, and has the appearance of a steel engraving.

MASONIC DEPARTMENT.

We would be glad to receive items of general interest to the Masonic fraternity for publication in this column. Questions relating to Masonic jurisprudence, forms, etc., will be answered to the best of our ability, and in conformity with the usages of the order in Kentucky. Communications should be addressed to "Masonic Column, Louisville Democrat."

VALUABLE WORK.

One of the best works on Masonic jurisprudence is published by our worthy Grand Secretary, P. G. Master J. M. S. McCorkle, of this city. When we have more time we desire to give this able work a more extended notice.

QUESTION.

A man having been elected to receive the first degree gets into a difficulty and is arrested. Before the examining court, he waives examination and is held for trial. Should he be initiated?

We answer emphatically *no*, unless, after trial, he is declared *innocent*.

PERSONAL.

General Albert Pike, Sovereign Grand Commander, 33d degree, for the Southern jurisdiction, is expected here sometime during the present month. It is to be hoped that he can be induced to deliver a public lecture during his sojourn in Louisville. Should he consent to do so, the brethren will have an opportunity to enjoy a rare literary treat. During his last visit he visited one of the lodges at the Temple, and by special request, talked to the brethren. In a most happy and forcible manner did he present the beauties of Masonic principles. Those who were fortunate enough to be present will never forget the affecting incident that followed the remarks of this distinguished Masonic writer. Two brethren, long estranged, became friends again, and all seemed to say, "How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." Brother Pike will receive a hearty welcome whenever he visits the Falls City.

—De Molay Commandery No. 12, Knights Templar, and Mt. Moriah lodge No. 106, meet to-morrow night at the Temple.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' HOME.

The grand concert under the auspices of the Ladies' Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home Society, to be given next Friday evening, will be equal in artistic merit to the splendid concert given by the ladies on the 28th ult. It will also have this additional attraction: the music selected will be such as will be appreciated by every lover of music who may attend. If every Mason in the city would give this charity the attention it deserves, the large hall in the Temple would not hold the thousandth part of those who would apply for admission. At least one of the ladies who are most active in the society is neither the wife, widow, sister or daughter of a Mason. This being the fact, will Masons' wives allow themselves to be surpassed in interest in such a work by the charitable outside the fraternity?

This reminds us that a gentleman whose business house is not many miles from the northwest corner of Main and Third streets, voluntarily proposed to give his check for one hundred dollars on the day the ground for the home was purchased. He also intimated that his firm would be glad to give five hundred dollars for the same purpose. Not one of this firm is a mason! but they are noble men, every one.

—See the advertisement of the concert for the benefit of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home in another column.
Communicated.]

Messrs. Editors: In Sunday's paper the following appeared: "At what season did Eve eat the apple? Early in the fall?" I must have been late in the summer, because it was just *before* the "fall."
CRITIQUE.

Kentucky Theatrical Artists.—Mr. Sam. Drake, the well-known actor of the West, starts for New York to-day. He intends to bring his nieces, Miss Blanche Chapman and Miss Ella Chapman, before the public. The mere mention of their pedigree will be sufficient to establish their success. They are the great-grand-children of Sam. Drake, sr., the veteran of the stage; they are the grand-children of Mrs. A. Drake, undoubtedly the greatest actress of the age, and are the children of Harry Chapman and Julia Drake Chapman, one of the prides of Kentucky. We predict a brilliant future for these off-springs of genius.

The following is the report of the Superintendent of the City Workhouse and Pesthouse, for the month ending January 31, 1868:

WORKHOUSE.

Prisoners remaining Jan. 1st	52
Committed	74
Total	126
Bailed and discharged	[illegible]
Remaining February 1, 1868	57

There has been no admissions to Pesthouse during the month, nor is there any case remaining at this time. The value of labor performed by inmates of Workhouse during January, 1868, [illegible] 2,191 77
Expenses of Workhouse and Pesthouse for the month of Jan., 1867 [illegible] 1,547 82
Difference in favor of prison [illegible]
COLIN C. W. ALFRIEND, Superintendent C. W. and P. Houses.

Coal Oil Refiners.—We have recently examined several specimens of the coal oil that is now being refined at the establishment of M. & S. Hodkinson, on Fifth street, between Main and the river. It is perfectly clear, gives a brilliant light and is almost wholly free from odor. The fire test of the oil runs from 130 to 180.

Mr John S Davis, so long and with such popularity engaged in the whole sale drug trade of this city, is connected with the Messrs. Hodkinson. He is meeting with deserved success in the introduction of the various oils.

National Hotel Saloon.—Johnny Clancy and Johnny Kennedy have taken charge of this popular saloon. Everybody knows these popular caterers so well, it is only necessary to say they can be found there, to assure the public that everything in their line will be served up in the most approved style. The best wines, liquors and cigars the country affords will be kept by them. They have invented a new drink, "Under the Gas-light," which is pronounced delightful.

German Theater.—Col. Marc Mundy, the lessee of the Academy of Music, has made propositions to several leading German citizens for the conversion of his present theatrical house into a regular first-class German theater. Such an institution would be profitable here. Our population from the German States is large, enterprising, intelligent and thrifty, and should have a superior dramatic establishment.

Lecture To-Night.—The lecture to-night of that eloquent young clergyman, Rev. J. Lancaster Spalding, at St. Patrick's Church, corner of Thirteenth and Market streets, will, of course, not be forgotten. The subject is of the highest interest—"The Catholic Church and Liberty of Thought." The proceeds are for the benefit of the poor.

Fire.—At quarter-past one o'clock yesterday an alarm of fire was sounded from station-box No. 67, at the corner of Eighteenth and Main. The alarm was occasioned by the burning of a smoke-house belonging to the residence of Mr. Kennedy, on High street, near Thirteenth. The loss was about $50.

That man who keeps a respectable saloon will have respectable patronage. Such is Alex. Hamilton and his famous Richmond, corner of Fifth and Market streets. We don't notice the fag-ends of creation loafing about there. He keeps good liquors, cigars, &c., and his "clerks" are polite, quiet and attentive.

Explanatory.—The call of the Coroner, in yesterday's paper, upon Mr. Ferguson to call at his office had no reference to our excellent friend, N. J. Ferguson, the plasterer, who resides in the west end of the city.

Third Ward.

An adjourned meeting of the Democratic Club of the Third ward will be held at Schwind's Hotel, corner of Clay and Jefferson streets, Wednesday evening, February 5th, at 7½ P. M.

All Democrats, irrespective of past differences, are cordially invited to attend.

Fourth Ward.

[illegible] Democratic Club of the Fourth [illegible] Turner [illegible]

Mortuary Report.

HEALTH OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, Feb. 1, 1868.

The following is a list of deaths for the week ending February 1, 1868:

Consumption; Stillborn; Scarlet fever; Bright's disease of kidney; Valv. disease of heart; Typhoid fever; Gunshot wound; Marasmus senilis; Marasmus infantum; Cancer; Diphtheria; Fistula in Perineum; Oedema of glottis; Trismus nascentium; Puerperal fever; Enteritis; Rheumatism; Angina; Epilepsy; Asthma; Diarrhea; Drowned; Pneumonia; Ascites; Meningitis; Embolism; Dropsy; Croup; Unknown.

Total	[illegible]
SEX.	
Males	26
Females	17
Total	43
COLOR.	
Whites	31
Blacks	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
NATIVITY.	
Germany	[illegible]
Ireland	[illegible]
America	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
AGE.	
2 years and under	12
2 to 5 years	[illegible]
5 " 10 "	[illegible]
10 " 20 "	[illegible]
20 " 30 "	[illegible]
30 " 40 "	[illegible]
40 " 50 "	[illegible]
50 " 60 "	[illegible]
60 " 70 "	[illegible]
Over 70 years	[illegible]
Unknown	[illegible]
Total	43

SAMUEL MANLY, M. D.,
Sec'y Board of Health.

Court of Appeals.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 1, 1868.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Thomas vs Porter, Fleming; affirmed.
Dent vs McGrath, Fleming; affirmed.
Pendleton's adm'r vs Lawson et al, Todd; affirmed.
[illegible] vs Powell, &c., Nicholas; reversed.
Hersly vs Crumble, White, affirmed.
Thompson vs Roark et al, Taylor; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Farris and wife vs Dunn, &c., Garrard; opinion and mandate modified.
Alford vs Anderson, ex'r, &c., Louisville Chancery; petition for rehearing overruled.
Cobb & sons vs Baker, Caldwell; petition for rehearing filed.
Walsh vs Scott's adm'r, Kenton; affidavits in response to rule filed, and evidence on the motion printed and filed.
Proctor vs Biddle, Fleming;
Lee vs Overby, Fleming; continued until the next term of this court.
Ingram vs Plummer, Rowan; submitted on briefs.
Thomas vs Thomas et al, Allen; argued by Judge Underwood for appellees, and P. H. Leslie, Esq., for appellants, and submitted.

CITY ITEMS.

AUCTION SALES BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY,
81 and 83 Fifth street, bet. Main and Market.

FOR THIS WEEK.

MONDAY MORNING, February 3d, 1868, at 10 o'clock, sale of furniture at a private residence, No 78 Madison street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. Sale positive and peremptory.

MONDAY MORNING, February 3d, 1868, at 10 o'clock, sale at auction rooms on Fifth street, between Main and Market, of miscellaneous goods; also one Singer's Sewing Machine, &c., &c.

MONDAY MORNING, February 3d, 1868, at 10 o'clock, sale of dry goods at the store of S. Rothchild, on Market street, between Second and Third. The sale of fine silks will take place on Wednesday morning, Feb. 5th, 1868, at 11½ o'clock at the store of S. Rothchild, on Market, between Second and Third streets.

TUESDAY MORNING, February 4th, 1868, at 10 o'clock, sale of Mrs. Richard Artburn's farm, on the Shelbyville turnpike, seven miles from the city. Also the farming implements, household furniture, horses, cows, corn, and everything on the place. This is one of the finest farms in Jefferson county, and will be sold to the highest bidder.

TUESDAY MORNING, February 4th, 1868, at 10 o'clock, sale at auction rooms of furniture and sundries.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, February 5th, 1868, at 3 o'clock, sale of real estate on Second street, between Main and Market, of three business houses and lots.

THURSDAY MORNING, February 6th 1868, at 10 o'clock, continuation of the administrator's sale at the warerooms of Messrs. Wharton & Bennett of fine new furniture, on Main, between Second and Third streets.

THURSDAY MORNING, February 6th, 1868, at 10 o'clock, regular sale at auction rooms of furniture. Also one buggy, one light spring-wagon, &c., &c.

FRIDAY MORNING, February 7th, 1868, at 10 o'clock, sale at auction rooms, Nos. 81 and 83 Fifth street.

SATURDAY MORNING, February 8th, 1868, at 10 o'clock, sale of all kinds of goods at auction rooms.
SHERMAN P. WHALEY,
Auctioneer.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE FIRM OF

MILLS, RACE & SNYDER

Has been dissolved by mutual consent. For the purpose of reducing the stock the sale of the goods at

TRADE PALACE

Will be continued until

FEBRUARY 15th,

At greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

Z. D. MILLS,
R. T. RACE,
T. L. SNYDER.

February 1, 1868—fe2 d2

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.
I. ROTHCHILD,
[LATE J. ROTHCHILD & BRO.]

Has opened a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods on the northeast corner of Brook and Market streets, where he invites all of his friends.
fe2 d6 ISAAC ROTHCHILD

G. W. D.

The quickest fast freight time (11 days) from New York and Boston is being made by the GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH. Rates of freight always as low as those offered by any line. Before going East merchants would do well to drop into the office of this most popular working medium, "G. W. D." Office, No 51 Fourth street. fe2 d6

WANTED—A young man, who understands business to take A No. 1 situation as bookkeeper, who can loan his employer from $5,000 to $10,000. Address Drawer 130. fe2 d6

Stone China.

A fine stock at GAY'S CHINA PALACE, Fourth and Green streets.

NOTWITHSTANDING the advance in the price of cotton goods, Messrs. Green & Green will take orders for their fine shirts AT THE REDUCED RATE for the present. fe2 d1

AUCTION buyers, I call your especial attention to my auction sales for this week.
SHERMAN P. WHALEY, Auct'r.

French China Tea Sets.

A large assortment at GAY'S CHINA PALACE, Fourth and Green streets.

Mr. C. C. Spencer will continue the sale of Dry Goods of the late G. B. Tabb, corner of Market and Fourth streets, on Monday morning, to which the special attention of the ladies is called.

Grant & Butler's School.

The half year of this school begins on Monday, February 3d. fe2 d3

White French China.

A large stock at GAY'S CHINA PALACE, Fourth and Green streets. fe2 d1

Notice to Parties Wishing to Buy

One of the Finest Farms in Jefferson county: also the Personal Property, Mules, Horses &c., &c.—On TUESDAY, February 4, 1868, I will sell on the premises, located on the Shelbyville turnpike, 7½ miles from the court house, the farm of Mrs. Rachel Artburn, with the personal property. For further particulars look at auction column.
fe1 d3 SHERMAN P WHALEY, Auct'r.

Our readers have probably noticed that a boss drayman, named Thomas Sales, was arrested on a charge of stealing five hundred dollars from Dan Batman. An investigation of the case was made before His Honor, J Hop. Price, yesterday evening, which resulted in the triumphant acquittal of the accused. There are but few men that can prove a better character than was shown by Mr. Sales, and His Honor, in deciding the case, said that even without the proof of character there was no proof looking to the guilt of the accused.

Mr. R[illegible] appeared for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. R and T. R. Baird, Jackson and Kinney for the defense. ja31 do*

Especial attention is called to the sale of real estate, of three store and dwelling houses and lots, on Second street, between Main and Market streets, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 5th, 1868, at 3 o'clock, on the premises. This is very desirable property, and situated on one of the best streets in the city. The houses contain stores and dwellings, and are now under rent to good tenants, and have not been unoccupied for ten years. Terms at sale.
SHERMAN P. WHALEY,
ja30 did Auctioneer.

Great Clothing House.

[illegible] now occupies [illegible]

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Monitor Clothes Wringer is the only pattern made with solid white rubber rolls, and is mounted with cog-wheels, and does not require an engineer to manage. City reference furnished and machines on trial at ROGERS' HOUSE-FURNISHING EMPORIUM, 146 south side Market, between 4th and 5th.

Tenpins! Tenpins!!

I have fitted up in the finest style the ten-pin alleys at the "Oasis Saloon," on Green street, opposite the Democrat office, which are kept constantly open. No charge for rolling. The bar is supplied with the best of liquors and cigars.
ja31 6t D. K. GARDNER

St. Mark Saloon.

Southeast corner Eighth and Main streets.

The undersigned would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have purchased the above named Saloon, and will constantly keep at their bar the best of Liquors and Wines. Lunch every morning at 10 o'clock.
ja31 dlm WHALEY & JENKS.

Housekeepers, one and all, will find at Rogers' House-Furnishing Emporium, 146 south side of Market, between Fourth and Fifth, the most complete assortment of everything they need in the city. The completeness of the assortment is a matter of surprise, and we advise all to pay the above store a call.

C. COGGESHALL,
Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Louisville, Ky.

Special attention is called to the FELT ROOFING, introduced by me in the city. This roof is fire-proof, makes a handsome appearance, is cheaper and far more durable than any other, and is adapted to all kinds of buildings. All persons having tin, iron or metal roofs will find it to their advantage to use my Elastic Roofing Paint. Steamboat and railroad men are solicited to examine my Canvas Roof. All kinds of roofing material for sale. oc19tf.

MRS. PORTER

Has the Largest and Most Elegant Stock of Millinery Goods in Louisville.

TO-MORROW

Mrs. A. E. Porter will open 10 cases of New Style Hats, which will be sold cheap.

DIED.

GREGORY—On Saturday morning, February 1st, 1868, Rebecca Blanch, only daughter of James and Catharine S. Gregory, aged 1 years and [illegible] months.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from No. 325, Twelfth street between Broadway and Magazine.

SKENE—Of consumption, on Saturday, 1st inst., at [illegible] o'clock, [illegible], wife of Wm. D. Skene, at her residence on Ninth street.
Her funeral will take place on Monday, 3d inst, from the Christian Church, corner Fourth and Walnut streets, at [illegible] o'clock.

McMULLEN—On the 31st January, 1868, at twenty minutes past 10 o'clock P. M., James McMullen, aged [illegible] years.
The funeral will take place on Sunday, 2d inst., from the residence of his sister, Mrs. [illegible], corner of Wenzel and Franklin streets, at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend. 2*

AUGUST ELECTION—1868.

CLERK CHANCERY COURT.

HARRY S. [illegible] is a candidate for re-election as Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court. ja26

CHARLES M. THRUSTIN is a candidate for Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court. [illegible]

DR. GEO. A. HOKE is a candidate for Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court. ja16 te

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE.

H. W. BRUCE is a candidate for Circuit Court Judge in the Ninth Judicial District, composed of Jefferson, Oldham, Shelby, Spencer and Bullitt counties. [illegible]

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce WM. H. ABLE a candidate for Sheriff of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election. fe2 te

We are authorized to announce JNO. BARBEE as a candidate for Sheriff, at the ensuing August election, subject to the decision of a Democratic convention. ja29

We are authorized to announce CHARLES SELVAGE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Jefferson county, at the ensuing August election. ja15 te

We are authorized to announce CAPT. JOHN M. MARTIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Jefferson county, at the next August election, subject to convention. ja15 te

We are authorized to announce S. S. HITE as a candidate for Sheriff of Jefferson county, at the ensuing August election. ja19 te

FOR CHANCELLOR.

THOS. B. COCHRAN is a candidate for Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court, at the ensuing August election. ja15 te

FOR MARSHAL CHANCERY COURT.

R. H. SNYDER is a candidate for Marshal of the Chancery Court, at the August election. ja9 te

We are authorized to announce JOHN THATCH [illegible] as a candidate for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court, at the next August election. ja1 te

F. C. WELMAN is a candidate for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court at the next August election.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE J. B. PARKS AS A CANDIDATE, AT THE NEXT AUGUST ELECTION, FOR MARSHAL OF THE LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT. ja1 te*

We are authorized to announce ROBT W. [illegible] as a candidate for Marshal of the Chancery Court at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce T. D. FOX as a candidate at the next August election, for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court.

We are authorized to announce W. C. D. WHIPS as a candidate at the next August election, for Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court. de31 tf

FOR COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce L. H. NOBLE as a candidate for election to the office of Commonwealth's Attorney, in the Ninth Judicial District, at the ensuing August election. ja1 tn

N. A. HUM[illegible] is the Democratic candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this district.

GEORGE WILLIAM CARUTH is a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this district. de31

We are authorized to announce PHIL. LEE as a candidate for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney in this Judicial District. de22 tf

J. R. DUPUY is a candidate for re-election to the office of Commonwealth's Attorney, in this Judicial District. de20 te

J. M. WRIGHT is a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this district. de27 te

J. D. HARRINGTON is a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in this Judicial district, subject to a decision of a Democratic convention. ja1 te

FOR CLERK CIRCUIT COURT.

JACK SARGENT is a candidate for Clerk of the Jefferson Circuit Court, at the August election, 1868. jul 11

JAMES P. CHAMBERS is a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Court Clerk at the ensuing August election. ja3 te

JOHN S. [illegible] is a candidate for Clerk of the Louisville Circuit Court, at the ensuing August election. ja31

FOR STREET INSPECTOR.

We are authorized to announce D. L. BOWLES as a candidate for Street Inspector, for the eastern District at the ensuing April election. ja9 te

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS

WOLFF & SCHIMPELER,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Wines and Liquors,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
Southwest corner Third and Market streets,
no[illegible] LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILLIAM KINNAN. JOHN KINNAN

NEW UMBRELLA STORE.

JOHN KINNAN & SON,
Successors to Wm. Kinnan,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Umbrellas, Parasols
—AND—
Walking Canes,
125 THIRD STREET,
Louisville, Ky.
Repairing done at short notice. fe2 su,W&F 3m

Dissolution.

THE partnership of KING & OWEN was dissolved on the 1st day of December, by C. W. Owen filing his petition in Bankruptcy. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm will please come forward and settle the same with J. C. King, as the old business must be closed up.

J. C. KING

Will continue to carry on the

UNDERTAKING BUSINESS,

At the old stand southeast corner of Jefferson and Third streets,

Where the finest assortment of all goods in this business may be found, and calls PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO DAY OR NIGHT, in the city or county. I keep a general assortment of

METALLIC CASES AND CASKETS,

To supply UNDERTAKERS as cheap as they can be had in Cincinnati or New York. Give me a call before purchasing. J. C. KING.

Coal—New Firm.

WE have this day bought of N. W. Hughes his entire interest in the Coal business, in Louisville, and shall continue the wholesale and retail business at the old stand of Mr. N. W. Hughes, No. 10 Fourth street, near Main. We have secured the services of Mr. N. W. Hughes and Mr. Power who will remain in the office, and have control of the business. O. NEIL & CO.

IT will be seen by the above card that we have sold our business to Messrs. O. Neil & Co., of Pittsburg, whom we take pleasure in recommending to our old customers and friends as gentlemen worthy of confidence, and that their facilities for getting coal here in large quantities and of the best quality, are not surpassed by anyone. We will remain in the office, where we will be pleased to see our friends.
N. W. HUGHES,
M. POWER.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of Loving, [illegible] & Co. is this day dissolved. J. H. Graham [illegible]
H. V. LOVING,
J. H. M. GOODWIN
[illegible]

THE undersigned will continue the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business under the firm name of Loving & [illegible], and will close the unsettled business of the old firm.
H. V. LOVING,
J. H. M. GOODWIN.

[illegible] of

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LIFE IN A PILL BOX!

Extraordinary Effects

FROM

MAGGIEL'S

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS!

ONE PILL IN A DOSE!
ONE PILL IN A DOSE
ONE PILL IN A DOSE!

What one hundred letters a day say from patients all over the habitable globe.

"Dr. Maggiel, your pills have rid me of biliousness."
"No more noxious doses for me in five or ten pills taken at a time. Doctor, your pills cured me."
"Thanks, Doctor. My headache has left me. Send me another box to keep in the house."
"After suffering tortures from Bilious Colic, two of your pills cured me and I have no return of the malady."
"Our doctors treated me for chronic constipation, as they called it and at last said I was incurable. Your Maggiel's pills cured me."
"I had no appetite; Maggiel's pills gave me a hearty one."
"Your pills are marvelous."
"I send for another box, and will keep them in the house."
"Dr. Maggiel has cured my headache that was chronic."
"I gave half of one of your pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."
"My nausea of a morning is now cured."
"Your box of Maggiel's salve cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some salve behind my ears and the noise left."
"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."
"I inclose a dollar; your price is twenty-five cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."
"Let me have three boxes of your salve and pills by return mail."

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

Kidneys & Retention of Urine!

Maggiel's pills are a perfect cure. One box will satisfy any one.

FOR FEMALE DISEASES!

Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude, Want of Appetite, Maggiel's Pills will be found an effectual cure.

MAGGIEL'S PILLS & SALVE

Are almost universal in their effects and a cure can be almost always guaranteed.

Each Box Contains Twelve Pills.

ONE PILL IN A DOSE!

Sold by all respectable dealers in medicine throughout the United States and Canada,

AT 25 CENTS PER BOX OR POT.

All orders for the United States must be addressed to J. HAYDOCK, No. 12 Pine street, N. Y.

Patients can write freely about their complaints, and reply will be returned by mail.

Write for Maggiel's treatment of disease.

COUNTERFEITS! Buy no Maggiel's Pills or Salve with a little pamphlet inside the box. They are bogus. The genuine have name of J. Haydock on box with name of J. Maggiel, M. D. The genuine have the pills surrounded with white powder.

Medicine will be sent on receipt of price. no26 eod

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for years, and can say in confidence and truth of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after years of experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. Be sure to call for

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"

Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Price, only 35 cents per Bottle.

OFFICES.
215 Fulton street, New York,
205 High Holborn, London, England
41 St. Paul street, Montreal, Canada.
oc[illegible]

A Cough, a Cold, or a Sore Throat,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

OBTAIN only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

NEW MARRIAGE GUIDE.

An Essay for Young Men on Physiological Errors, Abuses and Diseases, incident to Youth and Early Manhood, which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Office of the Kentucky Insurance Co.,

LOUISVILLE, KY., JANUARY 14th, 1868.

REPORTS are current in many parts of the State that the above-named company is unable to meet its liabilities, and we take this method of contradicting them.

The Company has simply made an assessment upon its premium notes in order to better enable it to meet the wants of its members, and render permanent the reputation it has already established for promptness and honorable dealing with all of its policy holders, and will still continue to do business as heretofore.
ja12 tf W. P. LEDWIDGE, Sec'y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory 81 Barclay street, New York.

BROADWAY MILLS,

Corner of Preston and Broadway.

FLOUR AND OFFAL.

Fancy and A No. 1,
Extra and Fine,
Bran and Shorts,
Shipstuff & Middlings.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SMITH & BRYAN.

Wheat and Barrels always wanted

O. W. THOMAS. W. M. [illegible]

O. W. THOMAS & CO.,

Pork Packers, Ham Curers,

AND

General Commission Merchants

No. 46 West Main street,
no[illegible] LOUISVILLE, KY.

BOLTING CLOTH

Warranted Genuine Dufour Anchor

WE have direct agency from the importers and are supplied with a large stock which, on account of freight on this article being so much, we are now authorized to sell at New York prices.

H. W. WILKES,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Carding Machines

SUPERIOR ROLL CARDS.

WITH all the late improvements [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

At the urgent solicitation of a large number of Ladies and Gentlemen, the

GRAND

Vocal and Instrumental Concert,

BY THE

Best Musical Talent of Louisville,

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home Society,

WILL BE REPEATED AT

MASONIC TEMPLE,

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7th.

Under the direction of PROF. ZOELLER, except that there will be an entirely changed programme. No pains will be spared to make this concert, if possible, superior to the first one.

Doors open at [illegible] o'clock. Concert will commence at [illegible] o'clock. Tickets [illegible]
fe[illegible]

LOUISVILLE THEATER.

GEO. F. [illegible] Proprietor and Manager.
[illegible] Manager.

Last week of the great drama, UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

ON MONDAY evening, [illegible] will be acted the [illegible] drama, entitled

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

Saturday [illegible] matinee.

LECTURE.

Rev. J. LANCASTER SPALDING

Will lecture at

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH,

On Sunday Evening, February 2d, at 7 o'clock,

For the Benefit of the Poor.

Subject—The Catholic Church and Liberty of Thought.
[illegible]

HENRY VINCENT,

THE

GREAT ENGLISH REFORMER,

WILL Lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, at

MASONIC TEMPLE,

MONDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 3d, 1868.

Subject: [illegible] Oliver Cromwell, As Boy, Student, Son, Farmer, Husband, Parent, Christian, Patriot, Member of Parliament, Soldier, Diplomatist and Uncrowned King. His Life an Example and a Warning.

TUESDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 4th,

[illegible] PILGRIMS, Men [illegible] Steps in Life, [illegible], Marriage, Husbands and Wives, Parents and Children, Friends and Friends, Acquaintances, [illegible] Men who row with the stream, and Men who Row against the stream. [illegible]
[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

TO-MORROW.

BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY,
81 and 83 Fifth street.

Regular Sales at Auction Every Day during this week, at my auction rooms, 81 and 83 Fifth street.
S. P. WHALEY, Auctioneer.

BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY,
81 and 83 Fifth street.

Peremptory cash sale of fine Furniture, at a Private Residence, No. 78 Madison street, between Eighth and Ninth,

AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY morning, February 3d, 1868, at [illegible] o'clock, I will sell on the premises, situated [illegible] [illegible] Furniture, consisting of [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] sale will be peremptory, as the [illegible]
[illegible] WHALEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES,

BY T. ANDERSON & CO.,

Of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Hats.

ON TUESDAY, Feb 4th, at [illegible] A. M., will be sold a large stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, [illegible] Men's and [illegible] Hats.

ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY at [illegible] A. M., will be sold [illegible] Wares, Jobbers' and Retailers [illegible]. Also a stock of Clothing, fine Overcoats, [illegible]
[illegible] T. ANDERSON & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Dry Goods, Hosiery and Clothing, Ladies' and Misses high cut Balmorals, Gents' Boots, Brogans and Balmorals,

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY morning, February 4th, at 10 o'clock, a [illegible] Dry Goods, Hosiery and Clothing [illegible]

ON WEDNESDAY morning, at 10 o'clock, [illegible] calf [illegible] Balmorals [illegible]
[illegible] & CO., Auctioneers.

BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY,
81 and 83 Fifth street.

Public Sale.

I WILL sell [illegible] Farm at Public Sale on Tuesday, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] RACHEL ARTBURN.
[illegible]

BY SHERMAN P. WHALEY,
[illegible]

Three Brick Business Houses and Lots, on Second street, between Main and Market streets,

AT AUCTION

ON WEDNESDAY afternoon, February [illegible], at 3 o'clock, [illegible]
[illegible] S. P. WHALEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

BY FRED. FRISHE.

ON WEDNESDAY, February 5th, at [illegible] A. M., [illegible] Broadway [illegible]
[illegible] FRED. FRISHE, Auctioneer.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHGATE & CO.

Board of Trade [illegible] Exchange, Main street bet. Fourth & Fifth.

Large and Important Sale—$40,000 Worth of Stocks and Bonds,

AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, February [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] & CO. Auct'rs.

COLSTON & BOOGE,

Auction and Commission Merchants,

AND

Real Estate Agents,

No. 78 south side Main str at 3 doors above Third street.

CONSIGNMENTS [illegible]

SALE DAYS

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

PUBLIC SALES.

United States Marshal's Sale.

B[illegible]
[illegible]

SKATE DEPOT.

IMPROVED SHERIDAN, N. Y. CLUB,

STONE'S AND STEPHENS' PATENTS.

A [illegible]

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—DRAYS—Two two-horse Drays, second-hand, in good order. Apply to John Brodrick & Bro., Main street, between Jackson and Preston. fel 6l

FOR SALE—HOUSE—My dwelling, on Kentucky street, between Preston and Jackson, containing six rooms, cellar and kitchen, with all necessary conveniences; lot 30 by 162 feet. For further particulars apply at my store, No. 78 Market street bet. Second and Third or on the premises. CHARLES BRENNER.

FOR SALE--COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCES—I have several fine country residences and highly improved farms in [illegible] for sale. Apply to ROBT [illegible] AYS, No. [illegible] street. fel 2d

F[illegible] JOHN W. HUGHES & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. [illegible] Green street, bet [illegible] improved farm fronting beautifully on the [illegible] containing [illegible] and necessary conveniences [illegible] containing 70 acres, [illegible] miles from the city [illegible] road; good land; improvements moderate. [illegible] containing [illegible] acres, 6 miles from the city [illegible] road, comfortable dwelling; good [illegible] building lots on Grayson street between Seventeenth and Twentieth, lots 25 by [illegible] building lots in the thriving city of Evansville [illegible] will be sold on easy terms. [illegible] acres of good land in a desirable neighborhood [illegible] Todd county, Ky., 70 miles from [illegible] the crossing of the Nashville and Henderson and Louisville and Memphis R.R. Terms liberal.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—On the north side of Jefferson street, bet. Second and Third street. Apply to [illegible] Jefferson street.

FOR RENT—[illegible] A first-class Dwelling [illegible] Eighth street, bet. Chestnut and Magazine [illegible] Apply to THOS. COLEMAN, Kentucky and [illegible]

FOR RENT—[illegible] store [illegible] building of the Democrat office. Possession on or after January 1st, 1868. Apply at the Democrat office. dec29 tf

FOR RENT—On January 1st, 1868, the second, third and fourth stories of storehouse [illegible] Main street, between Seventh and Eighth. Inquire of [illegible]

WANTED.

WANTED—Homes and work for 20 girls, good cooks, washers and ironers, housekeepers, &c. Employers can call ANY DAY and get suited by [illegible] Intelligence [illegible] Louisville Employment Agency [illegible] Fifth street. jan3 tf

WANTED—[illegible] of men with small capital, [illegible] the best and easiest way to make money ever presented. [illegible] Jefferson street, [illegible] Hotel Building, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—[illegible] consult MADAM MAYNARD, the greatest living prophetess. She will tell you past, present and future. Don't invest your money without first seeking her aid and counsel. She is well reliable in her business [illegible] lawsuits, [illegible] your luck by selecting business or locations or situations. P. S.—The Madam treats all female complaints. Read the following: I certify that Madam Maynard cured me in one month of female debilitation. MRS. CLINE, 207 Second st. jan tf

WANTED—TO RENT—A comfortable residence, in a central portion of the city; one with modern improvements preferred. Address Box [illegible] Democrat office. dec9 tf

WANTED—BOARDERS—At the Democrat, [illegible] Fifth street. We are prepared to take boarders cheaper than any other house in the city. All the delicacies of the season kept constantly on hand. A splendid lunch every morning and night at [illegible] o'clock. [illegible] L. L. SMITH & KING, Prop's.

WANTED—[illegible] lot of Government [illegible] with bridles and collars, several thousand feet of wrought and cast iron [illegible] shingles, timber, &c., second-hand [illegible] wagons, with other things heretofore advertised, for sale until all closed out at [illegible] northeast corner of Brook and [illegible] above New Court House. [illegible] VANDER, Agent.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—To make an arrangement with a live man in every county, who wishes to make money and can give good references. An capital required. [illegible] business now paying [illegible] per month, and [illegible] Address [illegible] Jan24 dwis

WANTED—AGENTS—For the "RAY [illegible]" [illegible] Incidents and Sketches of Life in the Confederacy [illegible] cheap, cost war book published. [illegible] CAUTION.—Some of our agents have taken advantage of the great popularity and large sale of this work to raise the price to $2 per copy. The public are hereby notified that they have no right to charge more than [illegible] JONES BROTHERS & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. jal6 d&wlm

E[illegible] LOYMENT—$10 a day and all expenses paid. [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CAPE—On Thursday night, between our auction-rooms, No. 224 Third street, a Gent's Black Beaver Cloth Cape, not used. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at our auction-rooms, No. 224 Main street. fel 1t

LOST OR STOLEN—MULE—From "Farm," back of Fair Grounds, a sorrel mare Mule, 14 hands high, cut in ear. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same to COCHRAN & [illegible] Main street, near 5rst. fel9 tf

SOCIETIES.

I. O. G. T.—[illegible] meeting of the Eureka Lodge, No. [illegible] will be held on [illegible] evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Sons of [illegible] Hall, on [illegible] street, between Jefferson and Green. A full attendance of the members is earnestly requested [illegible] members of the order in good standing are invited to meet with us. TH. S. ARMSTRONG, W. C. T. HENRY HUBBARD, W. S[illegible] fel2 1t

STRAYED & STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, $50 REWARD—HORSE—On Friday afternoon, from the common on Brashear [illegible] a two year old black bay [illegible] and one white spot on the nose, and [illegible] I will pay the above reward for her recovery. AUG. J. ENKE. fel 2t* [illegible]

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two good furnished rooms with board can be procured by applying immediately; also can accommodate several single gentlemen with day board [illegible] rooms as they prefer. Apply at No. [illegible] east side of [illegible] street, between [illegible] and [illegible]

NEW FIRMS.

LOUISVILLE STEAM STONE WORKS.

Copartnership.

OWEN MACDONALD and GEORGE SCHULER have this day entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of stone cutting and [illegible] the firm name of [illegible] they will be happy to see their friends and [illegible] at the [illegible] located. MACDONALD & SCHULER. ja 2

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the style and firm of Johnson, Newman & Co., and will continue the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business in the house lately occupied by Johnson, Stoddard & Co., No. 224 Main street bet. Seventh and Eighth streets. JOHN JOHNSTON, W. H. NEWMAN, T. MAXION. January 1st, 1868. 1m

NOTICES.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned was appointed administrator of the estate of John W[illegible], deceased, on the 21st day of [illegible] All persons having claims against said estate will present them [illegible] properly [illegible] and [illegible] on the 5th day of March, 1868. WM. C. KENNEDY, Adm'r. fel 1t

Notice.

THE first annual meeting of the stockholders of the East Tennessee Marble Company was held at their office in Louisville, Ky., January 7th, 1868, at which time the Board of Directors for the ensuing year were duly elected and qualified, consisting [illegible] M. [illegible] Thomas, Hon. Jas. S. Lithgow [illegible] and [illegible] W. [illegible] Treasurer—J. L. [illegible] ja16 1m

PROPOSALS.

To Contractors.

IN accordance with a resolution of joint committee [illegible] of the city of Louisville [illegible] Proposals to [illegible] within sixty days from this [illegible] the committee reserve the right to reject any or all [illegible] BRADSHAW & CO. [illegible]

COAL AND LUMBER.

PEYTONA CANNEL COAL.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE

A Shipment of this Superior Coal,

FOR gas [illegible]

O. J. OWEN,

[illegible] Third and Fourth [illegible]

Coal [illegible] Peytona Cannel Coal.

W[illegible] per bushel [illegible] per bushel [illegible]

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Removal.

BOWSER & MURPHY

HAVE removed their office to No. 15 [illegible] [illegible]

W. L. MURPHY & Co.,

[illegible] Dealers in

PITTSBURG and OTHER

[illegible]

Daily Democrat

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of the Rump

KENTUCKY CONTESTED CASE POSTPONED.

The St. Thomas Treaty Ratified by the Danes.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

XLth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

HOUSE.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, with the report of the Commissioner of the Land Office relative to the sale of the Sioux Indian reservation in Minnesota. Referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

Also, a communication from same relative to a claim of the Choctaw nation Indians against the United States, growing out of the treaty stipulations. Referred to same committee.

The House resumed the consideration of the election case of the Second district of Kentucky, which finally went over until Monday.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War, with reports from engineers as to the improvement of Missouri river. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

The President has approved the bill providing for the distribution among the people of the South of accumulated desiccated vegetables and preserved meats, which are not required for the use of the army.

The President has also approved the bill providing that contracts for stationery for the executive departments shall not be made for more than one year at a time.

The following dispatch was received at the State department at half past three o'clock yesterday afternoon:

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 31.

W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, Washington:

The treaty in regard to the sale of the Danish West India Islands has been sent to Washington. It has been ratified by the Riegsdag and signed by the King.

YEAMAN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

Fractional currency issued for the week from the Treasury, $550,000; amount forwarded, $502,186, including $200,000 to the depository at the Cincinnati National Bank; currency issued, $6,604, amount in circulation, $299,542,936; fractional currency destroyed for the week, 330,100; receipts of internal revenue for the week, $4,491,884 7; for the fiscal year to date, $114,704,315.

EUROPE.

BATTLE BETWEEN TURKS AND CRETES.

Censorship of the French Press.

Later from South America.

Killarney Clergymen Proscribed.

Terrific Gale in Great Britain.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Late dispatches have been received from Athens, giving accounts of another battle between the Turks and Cretans, in which the latter were successful.

The Spakastean mountaineers were the attacking party; the Turks stood their ground, and the battle lasted all day.

The Turks acknowledge a loss of 250 killed. Cretan loss not stated.

MADRID, Feb. 1.

In accordance with the expressed determination of the Government to uphold the temporal power of the Holy Father, steps have been taken for the formation of a corps to be known as the Papal Legion.

LONDON, Feb. 1—P. M.

Consols 93¼@93⅜. American securities closed quiet. 5-20s 72¼@72⅜; Illinois Central 86¾; Erie 48¼; Atlantic and Great Western 23¾.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1—P. M.

Cotton closed easier, though prices are quotably unchanged. Breadstuffs are dull. Nearly all articles have materially declined. Corn 43s 6d; wheat 14s 3d on No. 2 red; flour 37s for Western State. Provisions are dull. Lard, however, is firmer and advanced to 53s; pork heavy at 74s; bacon declined 6d and quoted 39s. Produce dull, but steady. Tallow declined 3d—quoted at 42s. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, Feb. 1—P. M.

Petroleum closed dull at 42f.

PARIS, Feb. 1.

The debate in the Corps Legislatif on the new project of a law for the government of the press was continued to-day. M. Favre, in a speech in opposition to the details of the bill, expressed his approval of a few of its clauses. M. Cogiene also spoke against the bill, denouncing it in all its parts as leading to license.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1—P. M.

The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived with later news from South America. Advices important.

The inhabitants of Rosarie, a town of considerable size on the Parana river, in the Argentine Republic, have rebelled against the authority of President Mitre and declared for General Urquiza, formerly chief executive or dictator of the confederates.

The cholera, which has made sad ravages in Buenos Ayres, has subsided to a great degree. It is anticipated at an early day that the disease will disappear. It, however, still prevails to an alarming extent in the army in Paraguay. There had been no fighting since the departure of the last mail. President Lopez, of Paraguay, remained at Humaita, and his forces were well supplied with provisions and munitions of war.

LONDON, Feb. 1—P. M.

Letters from Killarney say the clergy of that town who refused to say masses for the souls of Allen, Larkin and Gould, who were executed at Manchester, have ceased to receive any money from their supporters or that of the church.

A terrific gale prevails throughout England to-night, and disaster to life and property on sea and land is apprehended. The telegraph lines to Liverpool are down.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1.

Cabmen of this town are on a strike, causing much inconvenience to the inhabitants.

NEW YORK.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO LONDON IN TWO MINUTES.

TWO MORE INFANTS MURDERED.

SUICIDE OF A DEFAULTER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

The Right Rev. H. J. Whitehouse, Bishop of Illinois, is passenger by the Bremen steamer Union, due at this port.

The telegraph lines worked this morning direct from San Francisco to Heart's Content, and messages were sent from London to California in two minutes.

Two more illegitimate infants have died at Madam Parcelles' private asylum, from neglect and improper food.

The telegraph has reported the suicide of the cashier of an insurance company, a defaulter in $600,000—name not given.

Train's letter to the World, dated on board the Scotia, says T. K. Durant took out to England $500,000 in gold, the proceeds of the sale of the new stock of the Rock Island railroad, to purchase 20,000 tons of iron for the extension of the road to Omaha.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.

Dispatches from Jefferson City report that Governor Fletcher is about to seize the Missouri Pacific railroad in the name of the State.

A bill has been introduced into the House to abolish capital punishment and substitute therefor imprisonment in the penitentiary for life. Also a bill to establish boards of pardon commissioners, which provides that applications for pardons must be presented to the board, who shall notify the district attorney of the district where the crime was committed, and when such application has been made the attorney is to furnish the board with the evidence in the case. Should the application be favorably received by the board they are to forward it to the Governor for his approval.

[illegible] Patriotism [illegible]

THE SOUTH.

STRIKE ON THE MEMPHIS R. R.

THE DESTRUCTION CONVENTIONS.

A STABBING AFFRAY IN MEMPHIS

NASHVILLE, Feb. 1.

River falling, with seven feet on the shoals.

Arrived—Steamer Alpha, from Louisville. Departed—Talisman, for Cairo.

The employes of the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad have struck for the non-payment of wages due. The running of the road will probably stop.

The law just been passed by the Legislature permitting negroes to hold office and sit on juries gives much satisfaction to negroes generally and ultra Radicals. There are already negro candidates for important offices in this county, and will be in a majority of the counties in Middle and West Tennessee. Able lawyers say that this law conflicts with the amendment to the Constitution and that it will prove to the negroes a delusion and snare, entailing upon them law suits instead of increasing their rights. The courts will determine the question.

RICHMOND, Feb. 1.

In the convention to-day the committee on internal improvements reported a clause directing the legislature to provide for the exchange of the State's interest in internal improvements for bonds for the benefit of the State.

The committee on banks reported in favor of prohibiting the legislature from granting charters to corporations which discount paper at unlawful rates of interest; also prohibiting persons who do so from holding State offices.

A substitute for a clause in the finance report was adopted, taxing male citizens one dollar for the benefit of schools, and fifty cents for general purposes.

ATLANTA, Feb. 1.

The convention adopted the following to-day:

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States, be respectfully petitioned to appropriate thirty millions of United States currency to be loaned under the proper regulations to aid the developing of the agricultural interests of the Southern planter.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the President, Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, with the request that they be laid before those bodies, and that copies of it be also transmitted to the presidents of the constitutional conventions in the Southern States and that we invite the co-operation of such conventions on this application to Congress.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 31.

In convention to-day a resolution was offered that no delegate now in the convention, shall be eligible to the office of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor or Register for ten years from date. The resolution went over.

A resolution was also offered asking Congress to repeal the cotton tax. Laid over under the rules.

The balance of the session was consumed in debate on the recommittal of the report to the committee on privileges and elections. Pending which the convention adjourned.

But little order and no harmony prevailed in the proceedings of the convention.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 1.

General Canby, in compliance with a request of the South Carolina convention, has issued an order staying for three months the executions on real and personal property.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 1.

Weather clear and pleasant. River stationary. Boats departed, Pauline Carroll, for New Orleans; Mayflower, for Evansville, with 100 bales of cotton; Empire, for Louisville, with 900 bales of cotton and a lot of hides. Rs. Hambleton leaves to morrow morning with 800 bales.

In a row, caused by jealousy, Lewis Howard stabbed Julius Diggins in the thigh, inflicting a serious wound. They are both freedmen, and residents of Chelsea.

A dispatch to the Appeal from Little Rock to-day says in the Convention Mr. Lane offered a resolution disfranchising all whoopppose reconstruction and voting against the ratification of the Constitution. It was referred. A memorial in reference to the continuance of the freedmen's bureau caused a spirited discussion, consuming the day, and was finally adopted by a strict party vote.

TALLAHASSEE, Feb. 1.

In the convention to-day the question pending at adjournment yesterday was taken up and disposed of, resulting in the denial of a seat to Mr. Butler, delegate from the First district. Motions to reconsider and to postpone the whole matter till the 1st of March were made. The motion to reconsider was ordered to lie on the table.

The excitement on the question of eligibility continues, and no work for which the convention assembled has been done. The convention adjourned before noon until the 4th.

RALEIGH, Feb. 1.

The convention employed almost the entire session to-day in discussing the rebel clause proposed to be attached to article in the new constitution. No conclusion was reached on the judiciary question, the dominant party not having settled upon any plan.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Success of the Revolution in Peru.

GENERAL PRADO LEAVES THE COUNTRY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

The steamer City of New York, from Liverpool, brings dates to the 18th, and the Erin, from Liverpool on the 15th, arrived to-day.

The Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, brought $199,124 in treasure.

The steamer Nevada, from San Francisco on the 14th, has arrived, with Panama dates to the 19th. She got short of coal, and was obliged to burn a portion of her masts and spars in order to reach San Juan del Sur, where she received a fresh supply of coal.

A Lima letter of January 15th says the troops sent by Prado to attack the revolutionary forces under Col. Sequra, were defeated, and their commander, Col. Cornego, severely wounded. On receiving news of the reverse, the Dictator, without consultation with any of his officers, determined on his final defeat, and on the 23d the water was cut off from the city, and on the 26th the bombardment commenced. This was carried on thirty-six hours, and more than three thousand balls and shells were thrown into Arequipa. Several companies of infantry attacked the barricades which the insurrectionists had formed in the streets, and took possession of five of them and occupied one of the enemy's barracks—positions which, after a well contested combat, they were forced to abandon, as they were not supported by the reserve.

General Buseenente, taking informed Prado that the whole army was in revolt and clamorous for his life, the latter thought the story false, but numbers of [illegible] sought safety in flight, leaving on the field of battle his army, all his wounded, his money, arms, munitions, everything. Their chief gone, the troops became demoralized, and many large bodies passed over to the enemy. About 1,500 men succeeded in reaching Aquitias. In the meantime Prado arrived at Aslty, and immediately embarked on the corvette Union. He arrived at Callao, whence he proceeded to Lima.

The indignation against him is great at both places. Hisses and groans are heard in every direction.

On the night of the 6th the troops in Castle Callao were turned over to the Canzio government without bloodshed, and advice of the movement having reached this city, it was seconded by Lames, aided by some troops. After a combat of five hours, resulting in 120 being killed and wounded, Prado, seeing he was deserted by his troops, offered to resign the Presidency and retire from the country. Field Marshal La Feunte was named president of the Council of Ministers, and took supreme command until the will of Gen. Canzio is known. The squadron at Callao passed over on the 6th. Prado took refuge in the house of the U. S. Minister, from whence, on the 10th, he passed on board the U. S. steamer Nytick, which sailed on the 11th for Chili, where he enjoys the rank and pay of General. On the 12th the squadron sailed for Italy to bring Gen. Canzio to the capital. Preparations were making for a general election.

From the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.

The last advices from Arizona state that the Indians had made a descent on Bed Springs Station and Camp Willows, and shot and carried off all the stock. The mail carrier was escorted by military. Four men belonging to the railroad survey were lost in the wilderness seven days, and came near starving.

Governor McCormick and other civil officers of the territory arrived at Tuscan on the 15th of December. The citizens escorted them into town and gave a grand supper to their honor. The population of Tuscan and vicinity is rapidly increasing, and there are hopes of better times generally.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, February 1, 1868.

The Senate was opened at [illegible] with prayer by the Rev. Mr. J. M. Bosyrey, of the Presbyterian Church.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. WEBB—E[illegible]

House bill for the benefit of Hixon, in Webster county. Passed.

Mr. PARKER—Education—A bill to amend the charter, and revised the board aries of New Haven. Print, and orders of the day.

Mr. WEBB—Same—A bill to amend an act allowing second districts to levy school tax. Passed.

Mr. LISLIE—Finance—A bill to divide Kentucky in regard to the Eastern and Western Lunatic Asylum. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of D. W. Murray, late sheriff of Clay county. Passed.

Same—A House bill to increase the salary of Secretary of State makes the same $1,500 per annum. Passed—yeas, 21; nays, 9.

Same—A House bill for the benefit of Samuel Kennedy, of Breckinridge county. Passed.

Mr. VORIES—Same—A House bill to establish an additional voting precinct in Franklin county. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of J. D. Peyton, of Logan county. Orders of the day.

Mr. CARLISLE—Judiciary—A House bill for the benefit of Wm. McLean, of Henderson county. Passed.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of the Kentucky Lead Company. Passed.

Same—A bill to regulate stationary steam boilers and machinery, &c. Print and orders of the day.

Same—A bill to regulate telegraph companies. Orders of the day.

Mr. HOLT—Propositions and Grievances—A House bill for the benefit of Henry Howerton and W. S. Cain, of Crittenden county. Passed.

Mr. BRADLEY—Revised Statutes—A House bill to amend the charter of the Lebanon Cemetery. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of James Wood and W. T. Samuels, of Nelson county. Passed.

Same—A bill to fix and regulate the fees of sheriffs. Print, and orders of the day.

Mr. GARDNER—Enrollment—Reported sundry enrolled bills, which were signed by the Speaker.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A Senate bill to empower county courts to take stock in turnpike roads in this Commonwealth. Passed.

A House bill to incorporate the City Insurance and Banking Company, of Louisville. Passed.

LEAVES.

Mr. BOYD—A bill for the benefit of James M. Bullock.

Same—A bill for the benefit of citizens of London.

Same—A bill for the benefit of N. B. James.

Same—A bill for the benefit of G. P. Ellis.

Mr. MARTIN—A bill for the benefit of N. Craig.

The Senate then adjourned.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 1, 1868.

Prayer by the Rev. H. A. M. Henderson, of the Methodist church.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

PETITIONS

Were presented by Messrs. CORBETT and MURRAY, and appropriately referred.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Was granted Mr. McFERRAN indefinitely.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. PARRY moved to reconsider the vote by which the House passed a bill for the benefit of common school system. Motion entered.

CLERKS' FEES.

The House then took up the bill to continue in force an act to regulate the fees of chancery, circuit and county court clerks, approved Jan. 21, 1865. Passed—yeas, 63; nays, 7.

SHERIFFS' FEES.

The House then took up the bill to continue in force an act entitled an act to fix the fees of sheriffs, approved February 4, 1865. Passed—yeas 63; nays, 6.

SENATE BILL.

The House then took up Senate bill to amend an act to incorporate the Odd Fellows Hall, of Newport, approved Feb 25, 1848. Passed.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. W. J. STONE moved to reconsider the vote by which the House rejected a Senate bill providing for the purchase of a treatise on pleading and practice under the Civil Code of Kentucky, prepared by John E. Newman. Motion entered.

REGISTRATION BILL.

Mr. BUSH moved to reconsider the vote by which the House rejected a bill to provide for the registration of births, marriages and deaths. Motion made special order for Tuesday at 11 o'clock.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. GLASS—Select Committee—For the benefit of the Crittenden and Lyon County Courts. Passed.

LEAVES.

Mr. HINDMAN—To reduce the toll on the Muldraugh's Hill, Campbellsville and Columbia turnpike road.

Mr. B. W. STONE—To authorize the correction of the survey and grant to trustees of Augusta College.

Mr. CORBETT—To extend the corporate limits of the town of Milburn, in Ballard county.

Mr. CONKWRIGHT—To amend the charter of the Cincinnati, Covington and Cumberland Gap railroad.

Same—For the benefit of J. T. Megowan and others, of Montgomery county.

Mr. W. J. STONE—For the benefit of the sureties of J. G. Young, late sheriff of Lyon county.

Mr. MARKLEY—To prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the town of Foster, Bracken county, and within two miles square of the corporation limits of said town.

Same—To legalize the acts of the Bracken county court and for other purposes.

Same—To incorporate the Bracken turnpike road company, in Bracken county.

Mr. FEARONS—To amend the law regulating the payment of bounty land bonds in Campbell county.

Same—To amend chapter 39, section 16 Revised Statutes.

Same—To regulate the establishment of ferries at the city of Newport.

Same—To extend the corporate limits of the city of Newport.

Mr. BLUE—To amend the charter of the town of Dycusburg, in Crittenden county.

Same—To authorize the trustees of the town of Dixon to grant coffeehouse license.

Mr. MILLER—To change the time of holding the quarterly court of Clinton county.

Same—For the benefit of John F. Yates, police judge of Albany, Clinton county.

Mr. MOSELY—For the benefit of school district No. 56, Daviess county.

Mr. A. L. MARTIN—For the benefit of Alexander W. Nickell, sheriff of Johnson county.

Mr. CLARK—For the benefit of R. Steele, of Graves county.

Mr. BOZARTH—To legalize the election and official action of the police judge, marshal, and councilmen of the town of White Mill, in Hardin county.

Mr. BEAUCHAMP—To protect the citizens of this State against certain trespasses by residents of other States.

Same—To authorize the Hancock county court to levy additional taxes.

Mr. MORGAN—For the benefit of Jas. Hogg, sheriff of Letcher county.

Same—For the benefit of Harlan county.

Mr. H. C. MARTIN—For the benefit of school district No. 45, in Hart county.

Same—To amend chapter 63, article 3, section 3, Revised Statutes.

Same—For the benefit of school district No. 43, Hart county.

Mr. GLASS—To prevent persons from hunting or killing game on the lands of another without his consent, in the county of Henderson.

Same—For the benefit of S. B. Alderson, of Henderson county.

Same—For the benefit of the trustees of Hend[illegible] academy.

Mr. COGAR—For the benefit of John Dishman, Commonwealth's Attorney pro tem, for the twelfth judicial district.

Same—To incorporate the Frankfort Mining and Manufacturing Company.

Mr. LEATHERS—To amend the charter of the town of Ludlow, in Kenton county.

Mr. SIMMONS—To protect public libraries in this State.

Same—For the benefit of Oliver Fairchild, of Kenton county.

Same—To amend the laws now in force in regard to revenue and taxation.

Same—For the benefit of the Covington and Lexington Turnpike road Company.

Mr. KING—For the benefit of A. Tinsley, late clerk of the Knox County Court.

Same—For the benefit of the citizens of Josh Bell county, in regard to paying toll on the Wilderness turnpike road in Knox and Josh Bell counties.

Mr. READ—For the benefit of common school district No. 22 and fractional district No. —, in Hardin county.

Same—For the benefit of common school district No. 21, in Larue county.

Same—To charter the Hodgenville and Elizabethtown Turnpike Road Company.

Same—To charter the Hodgenville and Nashville Turnpike Road Company.

Mr. McCLARY—For the benefit of Stephen England and Jehu A. Pickens, of Russellville county.

Mr. RICE—To legalize the orders of the Lawrence Court of Levy and Claims, November term, 1866.

Same—For the benefit of Geo. B. Poague, late clerk of the Lawrence Circuit and County Courts.

Same—To amend chapter 84, Revised Statutes.

Mr. BOWLES—In regard to executions in favor of the Commonwealth.

Same—For the benefit of H. Williamson, of Pike county.

Mr. LACKEY—To legalize the issual of grants for land by the Register in quantities in excess of two hundred acres.

Mr. DOWNING—To amend an act, entitled an act to extend the charter of the Louisville Gas Company, approved Jan. 30, 1867.

Same—For the benefit of the city of Louisville.

Mr. CAMPION—To incorporate the St. [illegible] Benevolent Society of Louisville.

Mr. ALLNUTT—To incorporate the Iron Molders' Union, No. 18, of Louisville.

Mr. CHENAULT—To incorp[illegible] Free and [illegible]

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the [illegible] of constable of this Commonwealth.

Mr. FLIPPIN—To amend chapter 72, Revised Statutes.

Mr. McHENRY—To authorize the County Court of Ohio county to raise money upon the sale of county bonds, to be used in building bridges and repairing roads in said county.

Mr. LILLARD—To incorporate the Regular Baptist church at Owenton.

Mr. SANDERS—For the benefit of Shelby county.

Same—To amend the charter of the town of Hardinsville, in Shelby county.

Mr. BUSH—For the benefit of Geo. H. Mitchell, former clerk of the Simpson Circuit and County Courts.

Same—To amend charter of Franklin College.

Mr. SIMS—To amend an act to incorporate the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky.

Mr. THOMAS—To regulate the freights on the Louisville and Nashville railroad and Memphis Branch railroad.

Mr. BROWNE—To amend the charter of the Washington Agricultural Society.

Same—To incorporate the Board of Trustees of Bethlehem Baptist Church, of Washington county.

Mr. BROOKS—For the benefit of the police court in the town of Dixon.

Same—For the benefit of W. D. Bailey, late constable of Webster county.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. BOWLES—Propositions and Grievances—Senate bill for the benefit of Jefferson county. Passed.

Same—Senate bill to enable the county of Jefferson to raise its portion of the cost of a new jail. Passed.

Mr. ALLNUTT—Revised Statutes—To establish the office of interpreter of the Jefferson county and circuit courts. Print, and placed in orders of the day.

Mr. EADES—Claims—For the benefit of Joseph S. Dalton, of Wayne county. Passed.

Mr. CORBETT offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Improvement is hereby instructed to inquire into the expediency of the State selling out or leasing her interest in the turnpike roads and slack water navigation of the Kentucky, Green and Barren rivers, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. FEARONS offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Whereas, the Commonwealth of Kentucky abounds in vast regions of coal, iron and other valuable minerals, which if developed and proper transportation was afforded, would find a ready market and conduce greatly to the wealth of the State and the prosperity of her people. But, for want of which, they are driven to the necessity of seeking a foreign market to procure those indispensable articles, coal and iron—

Now, therefore, in view of the foregoing facts,

Be it resolved, That, in addition to the standing committees of this House, a committee be appointed, to be styled the committee on mining, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration the mining interests of this Commonwealth.

Mr. JEFFERSON offered the following joint resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the committee on finance in the Senate, and of ways and means in the House, constitute a joint committee, to inquire into the current expenditures and receipts of the State under its revenue laws, and, if consistent with the public interest, report a bill reducing the present rate of taxation.

Mr. LILLARD offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That from and after Monday, February 3, this House will hold morning and evening sessions, meeting at 10 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M.

Mr. B. G. SMITH offered the following as a substitute for said resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved by this House, That it will, after this day, meet at half past 9 o'clock in the morning, each day.

The resolution, as amended, was then rejected.

Mr. BUSH offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the committee on the penitentiary be instructed to inquire into the necessity of constructing an additional penitentiary building in this Commonwealth, at some other place than the one where the present penitentiary is established, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. SANDERS offered the following joint resolution, which lies one day over the table, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That when the two Houses of this Legislature adjourn on Monday, the 17th day of February, they will stand adjourned *sine die*.

LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT RAILROAD.

Mr. MAJOR presented the following, which was referred to the committee on internal improvement, viz:

Hon. S. I. M. Major, House of Representatives:

At a meeting of the citizens of Frankfort, held in the courthouse on the evening of January 30, 1868, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That our Senator and Representative in the Legislature be requested to insist upon such provisions in the proposed amended charter of Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort railroads, now pending before the Legislature, as will secure for shippers and passengers—

1st. A tariff of freight and passage on said roads at rates to be ascertained by the number of miles.

2d. A security against any discrimination for or against any locality or person.

3d. An obligation on the railroad company to carry all freights, within their ability, offered for transportation, including wood and coal, at rates proportioned to distance.

4th. The flooring of the railroad bridge across the river at this place, and its establishment as a toll bridge.

A true copy:

J. G. HATCHITT, President.

S. C. BULL, Clerk of the meeting,

And then the House adjourned.

For the Louisville Democrat.

Tribute of Affection.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan 31, 1868.

At a meeting of the pall bearers who attended the funeral of the late lamented James W. Lincoln, John D. Rutledge was called to the chair and M. J. Monks elected secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to call from our midst our young and talented friend James W. Lincoln, who died January 26, 1868, at 8 o'clock A. M., at the residence of his parents, corner of Twentieth and Rowan streets, from the effects of a pistol-shot wound accidentally inflicted by his own hand.

The subject of this preamble, although only 12 years and 6 months old, commanded the respect of all who knew him. On the day on which he died he was to have been installed prefect of the Sodality of St. Patrick's church, a position to which he was elected by the unanimous consent of its members. But thus, in the prime of boyhood, when a bright and glorious career seemed to be his, he was stricken down by the cold and relentless hand of death. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we tender our profound sympathy and condolence to the bereaved parents of the deceased for the loss they have sustained in the unexpected and untimely death of their beloved son.

Resolved, That in the death of James W. Lincoln the Sodality has lost one of its most faithful and efficient members, and one, who, had he lived, gave promise to be an ornament to the society of which he belonged.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be tendered to the parents of the deceased, and also be published in the Louisville Democrat.

JOHN D. RUTLEDGE, Chairman.

M. J. MONKS, Secretary.

[illegible]

For the Louisville Democrat.

Young Bloods.

"It's spirit, sir, all spirit," said a friend of mine in explanation of a scene we had just witnessed in a mutual friend's office; "these young bloods have so much life and spirit that we must excuse them for an occasional deviation from the strict rules of polite society." "What," said I, "is it spirited to enter a friend's office in a beastly state of intoxication, with tobacco juice over everything within your reach, break furniture, insult his friends, draw revolvers and other offensive weapons, to the imminent danger of life; and wind up by being put to bed in a state about half-way between *delirium tremens* and hopeless imbecility, rise in the morning, take your bitters with a trembling hand and brag to your friend of the glorious spree you indulged in over night?" My friend was "silenced, but not convinced." Now, gentlemen, what a miserable moral spectacle is the young blood of whom so many really worthy men seem to entertain a sort of pride.

Favored by fortune, he is possessed of almost unlimited means, and squanders every day that which he has not the ability to *earn* in a month by any straightforward occupation. Tolerated, and even respected, by a large class of people who admire his "spirit" (sic!) and bow before his wealth, he carries on his debaucheries with impunity, and to those who cannot see the spirit and despise the wealth, he becomes an intolerable nuisance—the more so that, as he is never without deadly weapons, it is dangerous to rid themselves of him by forcible means, while any hints or gentlemanly intimations that his society is objectionable, are utterly lost upon him. I am aware that my feeble pen can not penetrate the obtuse [illegible] [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO JEFFERSONVILLE

Interesting Suit Under the Sunday Liquor Law.

Translated from the Louisville Anzeiger.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan 27.

Thomas Fitzpatrick, who keeps a saloon at the corner of Hoyt and Butler streets, was charged with keeping his saloon open on Sunday. One of the witnesses for the Commonwealth, police officer McGinnis, testified that he entered the establishment through a side door; that he there saw a number of persons drinking, and also that the barkeeper poured liquor into tumblers. He further stated that the front doors and the shutters were closed, and that entrance into the saloon could only be effected by entering through the side door.

The accused was defended by Mr. Johnston, of Brooklyn, and the substance of his remarks we quote as follows:

"The Sunday liquor law has only reference to the selling of spirituous drinks on Sunday *publicly*, and says nothing about the selling of the same *privately*. Section 18 reads: 'A license authorizes no person to keep, sell or give away spirituous drinks on Sunday *publicly*.' The word 'publicly' designates precisely what the law means, and the 'private disposition' of spirituous drinks is *not* forbidden. The meaning of the word 'private' according to Webster means 'secluded, not open to everybody,' and the word 'publicly' means the opposite, viz: 'open, notorious, to admit all persons without distinction.' To assert that a public sale is identical with a private sale would be sheer folly. The use of the words 'public sale' forbids that 'private sale' can be meant. If the law would simply say, 'nothing must be sold on Sunday,' it would comprise all sales, no matter how they were effected, but where the term 'public sales' is used, it must necessarily be understood and so construed that 'private sales' are excepted. The liquor law refers also to persons licensed, and it is his opinion was not correct, no person would be permitted to keep a glass of beer or wine in his own house and dispose of it as he pleases.

"Section 8 and 11, taken combined and correctly stated, would read as follows: Liquor dealers shall close their establishments on Sunday to prevent the ingress of the public, but *not* of themselves, their families or their friends.' If it were otherwise, the most nonsensical absurdities would arise. A liquor dealer would not dare to enter his own store; if a water pipe should burst, no repairing could be done; if a person was sick in his house, because he had no other place of residence, his friends would not be permitted to see him. Several weeks since a saloon keeper had been arrested because he brought a friend into his own house, to whom he wished to show a Newfoundland dog. The dog, it seemed, had a right to be there, but the human being had *not*. Truly, the words of the poet seemed, in this instance, well applied, when he said:

'I'd rather be a dog and bay the moon.'

"Mr. Johnston thought the law itself perfectly constitutional, but the meaning given to it by the Police Commissioners absurd and ridiculous, unlawful, contrary to the spirit and the letter of the law, oppressive and calculated and intended to be so, for the purpose of creating inconvenience and harrassing not only saloon keepers, but also citizens and strangers. He hoped that this case would be brought before the Supreme Court and be made a *test case*, so that the word 'public' might be strictly defined. According to his views of the law, a person could invite so many friends as he pleases to visit him in his saloon on Sunday, and he was surprised, that a law so plainly written, could be so mischievously mistaken. After explaining the origin of the Sunday laws in England, showing that they were not enacted on account of religious intolerance, but because political circumstances required them for a *short time*, Mr. Johnston further says: "A publican, may be he a saloon keeper or a store-keeper, can hardly, under the stated circumstances, be called a citizen. He does not enjoy the same rights like his fellow-citizens. Other persons cannot be arrested without a warrant sworn to on sufficient grounds, by a responsible party, but he can be arrested without such warrant. After he has undergone a trial and is fined, the commissioners can summon him again. They can close his house up and deprive him of his license; he can virtually be *tried twice and fined twice*, as no other citizen can be. He is always under the surveillance of the police, like a criminal in France. He is not regarded as a citizen, but more like an outcast. In spite of all this endeavors are made to pervert the meaning and letter of the law, and to forbid saloon-keepers to sell privately. If the jurors agree with me in my views, they must bring in a verdict of not guilty against the accused, especially as the law and the true meaning of the same is in his favor."

The jury found the accused, Thomas Fitzpatrick, *not guilty*.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT, Saturday Evening, Feb. 1, 1868.

The first month of 1868 has passed, but the record which it has made in a business and financial point of view is not cheering. Still it is gratifying to note some advancement in the right direction. In business matters, as in politics, all eyes are fixed upon Congress, and any act by that body, however trivial, which rises above party trammels or partisan malice is hailed as a harbinger of better times, but the hopes awakened by legislation calculated to benefit the country are of short duration, and are in every instance killed by other measures bearing the impress of political bitterness unparalleled in this or any other civilized land. It has been announced during the month of January that steps would be taken to reduce the internal revenue taxation to $150,000,000, but there is no corresponding movement to reduce expenditures. On the contrary it is announced, with authority, says an exchange, that the freedmen's bureau, the existence of which will soon expire under the existing laws, is to be extended for a year from the 1st of next July. That bureau is nothing but a political machine, worked by Radical management, for the purpose of controlling the negro vote in the Southern States, and of establishing the domination of the black race over the white. Directly and indirectly this contrivance involves an expenditure of twenty odd millions per annum, which are mainly applied to party objects, and to the support and enrichment of an organized band of plundering office-holders, and while all the material interests of the country are suffering, and taxation burdens the people in a thousand forms, so that there is a universal demand for economy in the public expenditures, these Jacobins in Congress answer that demand by wicked and wanton waste of the people's money, and appropriate tens of millions to maintain vagabond negroes in idleness. It is by such means as this that the public debt has been swelled to such colossal proportions, and that industry is crushed down with out recompensing reward. Everything is sacrificed to Radical rule, and plunder is its most active agent.

The repeal of the cotton tax is a fixed fact, and is having a good influence upon the industrial interests of the South by relieving it of a burden which was from the first a glaring violation of right, justice and good policy; but, unfortunately, no sooner is the announcement made that the infamous cotton tax is repealed than Julian, of Indiana, offers a bill which is designed to punish the unreconstructed railroad men of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida by forfeiting Congressional land grants to uncompleted railroad enterprises in those States. Advantage is to be taken of the fact that the periods originally prescribed for the construction of the roads have expired, and that, therefore, the grants have become technically inoperative. The delay in the work of the companies was one of the incidents of the war; and the confession is frankly made, that the proposed forfeiture is intended to break down the corporations because Southern citizens form the great proportion of the incorporators.

The New York Times says:

A fatal blunder will be committed if Congress permit itself to be goaded by partisan malignity and greed into the course indicated by Mr. Julian's bill. Very serious errors have already been perpetrated in a similar direction. The neglect evinced in regard to the Mississippi levees and the pitiful squabbling of the two Chambers touching the cotton tax, are illustrations of the narrow, unforgiving temper in which a certain class of politicians are determined to approach every subject which directly concerns the welfare of the South. A prudent policy would dictate just the opposite course. Instead of withholding succor, it would prompt to a generous recognition of Southern necessities and a comprehensive promotion of Southern improvements. In this way the harshness—it may be the necessary harshness—of organic reconstruction would be divested of all appearance of cruelty or persecution, while the foundation would be laid for a prosperity which the whole country would share.

With this picture before the country business men will not, we think, be very sanguine of relief from Congressional legislation. On the con[illegible] operating with [illegible]

Money continues in very abundant supply at 4@6 per cent, with most of the transactions at 5, and the drain of currency from the West and the interior generally is steadily augmenting the volume of loanable funds at this center. The banks find difficulty in keeping their surplus fully employed, and at the same time the balance in the sub-treasury is about seventeen millions larger than it was three weeks ago, the amount this evening being $111,083,397.

To those who make such subjects their study, the vast accumulations of capital in New York and other centers of trade is an evidence of derangements in business affairs which warrants the greatest caution in commercial and financial engagements.

The New York gold market continues firm, the opening quotation to-day being 140⅜, the same as the closing quotation of yesterday. The fluctuations in the prices to-day were not important and the market closed at 140⅜. Transactions here are of limited importance and at figures which approximate closely to New York quotations. We quote:

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Half and quarter dollars silver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dimes and half dimes silver	[illegible]	[illegible]

Eastern Exchange par buying and 1-10 prem selling.

Eastern exchange is in fair demand with liberal offerings at par to 1-10 prem.

In Government stocks there is little doing in this market, and prices are regulated by New York quotations, which are reported to-day as follows, viz: 5-20s, '81, at 111¾; '62, at 111⅛; '64, at 109¼; '65, at 109¼; new, at 107⅛; new, '67, 107⅛; 10-40s, at 101¼; 7-30s, 2d and 3d series, at 107⅛.

The improved ease in the local money market has had the effect of increasing the magnitude of transactions in local stocks and prices have been fully maintained, with one or two exceptions, in which the deduction is very light. The following quotations, furnished by Messrs. Thomas and William Maize, over Citizens' Bank, will be found fairly to represent the market:

BONDS.		STOCKS.	
L&N.R.R. 7per M.B.	89	Bank of Kentucky	100
L&N.R.R. 7per M.B.	[illegible]	Merchants' Bank	120
L&N.R.R. 7per L.B.	87	Citizens' Bank	110
L. F. & Cin. R. R.	[illegible]	Northern Bank	118
City to Water Co.	[illegible]	Farmers' Bank	106
City to L&N. R. R.	81	Commercial Bank	[illegible]
City for school	81	Peoples Bank	102
City for bounty	74	Falls City Tob. B'k	80
City to wharf	74	W. F. Corporation	58
City to Jeff. R. R.	80	Western Ins. Co.	80
City new issue	76	German Ins. Co.	95
City to Leb. Ex.	77	Planters' Nat. Bk.	98
Canal bonds (long)	78	City National Bk.	98
Canal bonds (short)	78	Second National Bk.	98
Ky. State (old)	100	First National Bank	114
do (new)	90	Mechanics' Bank	70
Jeff. R. R. (new)	75	Masonic Bank	70
Street R. R. City	55	Lou. & N. R. R.	85⅛
Street R.R. Central	55	L. & Frankfort R.R.	62
Street R.R. (Citizens)	60	Citizens' R. R.	55
STOCKS		Central R. R.	55
		City R. R.	40
Bank of Louisville	10[illegible]	Gas stock	115

In general merchandise business during the week has presented no new features. The steady firmness in the gold premium has had the effect of stimulating the prices of sugar and coffee, and the market closes firm, with a fair consumptive demand. In provisions there has been unexpected excitement, and prices have advanced. The Southern demand has been largely in advance of the expectation of dealers, and orders have poured in upon dealers to an extent that, with the utmost exertion, they could not be shipped during the week.

The flour market is a shade firmer, and the week has been characterized by a more active local and shipping demand. Stocks are ample, and dealers anticipate higher quotations. In grain there has been no change during the week demanding special attention. We note an active demand for barley and malt. Rye is in fair request and steady. Oats are in good supply, and quotations are unchanged. Corn is steady, with light stocks in the market, though ample to meet the requirements of trade. Wheat is steady, with light receipts, which are promptly taken at the range of our quotations.

The advance in cotton has resulted in a corresponding advance in brown and bleached sheetings, and all descriptions of cotton fabrics are firm, with an upward tendency. Dried fruit is very dull, and sales are hardly sufficient to warrant reliable quotations. Prime feathers are in fair demand at 65c. We note decided firmness in flaxseed, with sales at $2 10 per bushel. Hay is quiet, with liberal receipts; prices are somewhat irregular. Prime article on the levee commands from $13 to 13 75, in round lots, on arrival. We note a slight advance in grain bags, with a more active demand.

There is a moderate demand for rectified and copper whisky, and prices are fully maintained. In this connection it is worthy of remark that our market has been remarkably free from attempts to defraud the Government out of the whisky tax, which has given to other localities an unenviable notoriety. Publications implicating houses here, by the publication of names in hot haste, are not unfrequently highly injurious and unwarrantable.

There has been during the week a limited demand for bagging and rope, and transactions are upon a limited scale. As the future of the market involves to a large extent the price of hemp, the following circular, addressed to hemp growers and rope and bagging makers, by a number of gentlemen engaged in the hemp business in Missouri, is worthy the attention of those interested in the future of prices. They say:

The condition of the market at present, and the indications for the future, are not by any means encouraging, and induce the belief that common rough hemp, handled in the usual careless way, will rule very low during the entire season and may become altogether unsalable; while prime and choice qualities, well handled, will meet with ready sale at fair prices.

The reason for these views arises from the following facts:

The cotton crop for 1867 having proved such a disastrous failure, and brought ruin and disaster upon so many planters at the South, they seem determined not to risk it another year, but to plant corn and such other crops as will yield them a living. This being the case, the demand for rope and bagging will be limited more than ever before. Add to this the fact that the jute and flax bagging, and the iron ties and flax rope can be sold at a much less price than the rope and bagging made of hemp, and being produced in such quantities and pressed on the market by so many parties anxious to sell, that it has already in many sections entirely superseded its use; and you will at once see that the common rough hemp and tow which are used only for bagging and rope, will be in very limited demand at low prices, and dull and slow of sale, the surplus going into the hands of paper makers.

Hackled hemp is made into cordage and twine, and as the demand for these articles is general, uniform and regular, we look for a steady market for this article at fair prices. To make good hackled hemp we must have a choice article of undressed.

If these views be correct (and we believe they are) it follows that it is to your interest to brake and handle your hemp in such manner as will make it desirable for hackling, and thus command the highest price.

We recommend that the hand brake be used as much as possible. When the machine is used, very great care should be taken to keep it straight, and have it well cleaned and tied up in small hands. No tow, either from the brake or machine, should be tied up in the hands or bundles, but should be kept by itself and sold as tow. In the purchase of hemp, should we find any tow tied up in the hands or bundles, we will certainly weigh it back to the seller and allow for it only the price of tow. The very large amount of tow found in the hemp of 1867, induces us to be very positive on this point. We cannot buy tow at the price of choice hemp. We believe that in the great majority of cases the tow and tangled hemp are put in bundles by the breakers or cleaners, without the knowledge of the owner; but this not change the fact nor remedy the evil; and farmers must take steps to prevent it, or suffer a great reduction in the price of their hemp. The rule requiring small hands and bundles, and a close inspection of each bundle when weighed at night will very much remedy the evil.

We sincerely hope that these suggestions will be carefully considered and promptly acted upon.

Let no farmer think that common, roughly handled hemp will sell at full prices. It will not be done. More discrimination in quality will be made than heretofore. We look for a difference of from $30 to $50 between common and choice qualities.

Let every farmer, therefore, who expects to get a good price for his hemp, have it handled and cleaned in the very best manner, put up in small hands and bundles and tie up the tow by itself.

These suggestions are offered in the kindest and best feeling, with a view that you, as well as ourselves, may be benefited thereby.

E. WINSOR & CO., Lexington.
JOHN W. WADDELL, L[illegible]
ROBERT HALE & B[illegible]
A. V. R[illegible]
A. G. W[illegible]
[illegible] WILLIAMS, Lexington.
ROBINSON & HERNDON, Greenton.
W. A. CHANDLER, Wellington.
L. W. WERNWAG, Berlin.
A. T. WINSOR, Waverly.
A. BARNETT, Waverly.

[illegible] great caution. Capital is [illegible] rating in the Eastern cities, being [illegible]

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prime qualities, which are a shade higher. We quote prime to choice at $4 50@5 50 and from common to fair at $4 00@4 25, and small sales strictly choice, showy apples at $6 00.

BAGGING AND ROPE—The market has undergone no special change during the week. The demand continues light, being for jobbing lots, and prices are weak at quotations, and dealers are disposed to make concessions for round lots. We quote Richardson's hemp leaf rope at 9c in coils and halves; other brands machine rope 8¼ and 9c; hand-rope 8½c and 9c. Richardson's hemp-leaf bagging 21c; flax bagging, J. H. brand 25c; hand loom 18c; India 24 and 25c.

BEANS—Are in fair request with moderate receipts. Prices are steady. Dealers are paying from $3 00@3 25, and selling from store at $3 40@3 75 per bushel.

BEESWAX—We have no change to note. Buyers take offerings readily at from 28c to 30c per lb.

BUTTER—Receipts of country butter are fully equal to the demand, and stocks of Ohio and Indiana tub butter are ample and prices are steady. We quote country at 25@30c, and Western Reserve tub at 35@[illegible]c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market is well supplied and prices are steady at 6@6½c per lb in sacks and $10@10 50 per bbl for Michigan and Pennsylvania brands.

CORNMEAL—The market remains steady and amply supplied. We quote at 85@90c per bushel; unbolted at 75@80c. Kiln-dried, in 3½-bushel bbls, commands $3 50@3 75, and in 4 bushel bbls $4 50@4 75.

CHEESE—Prices have declined a fraction during the week and the demand is fully up to the expectation of dealers. We quote Western Reserve and Hamburg at 14½@15c; factory at 15½@16½c; English dairy 16@17c.

CEMENT—Is in good demand, and prices are firm at $2@2 25 per bbl.

CANDLES—The firmness in lard and grease has had the effect to impart increased firmness to prices and we note a good demand. We quote full weight at 21½@22½c; 13 oz. 17½@18c; 12 oz. 16@17½c; tallow candles 12½@13½c.

COTTON YARNS—Prices are steady and the market is amply supplied. We quote standard brands in round lots to the trade at 15½@17c and 17@19c on order for No. 500. Nos. 600 and 700 2c under No. 500 quotations. Carpet chain steady at 32@37c; candle-wick at 32@37c. Batting—No. 1 at 22@25c.

CRANBERRIES—Prices are irregular. A fair article of wild commands from $10 to $11 per bbl, and cultivated from $15 to $17 per barrel.

CANNED GOODS—The market, with slight exceptions, is quotably unchanged. We quote oysters, 1 lb, $1 65; do 2 lb $2 65; do spiced $3@5 25; lobster, 1 lb $2@2 10; do 2 lb $2 75@2 85; salmons, 2 lb, $1; green corn, 2 lb $3 25; green peas $3; salmon 1 lb, $6 00; peaches, 2 lb, $2 50@3 50; strawberries $4@4 50; strawberries, 3 lb, $5; pineapple $5; cherries $1 Glass—ready peaches $5 50; brandy cherries $6 50; jellies $2 75@9; pickles $4@10; Worcestershire sauce, pts and ½ pts, $5 25@9 75; do do in $4; catsup, tomato, $2 50; catsup, walnut, $4 50; pie fruit, ass'd, $4. pickles, American, $2 60@7 50; pickles, English, $5 00; sour catawba $13, $6@18; dry do $5, $6 40@10; claret wine $4 50@10 60; English ale and porter, per doz, $3 50@3 75; sardines 20¼c.

DRY GOODS—Cotton within the last ten days has advanced fully 3c per lb, and all staple cotton goods in a still greater ratio, and although trade is still very limited in all branches of dry goods, the advance is fully maintained. Two weeks ago New York mills bleached cotton was worth only 22c; it is now firm at 30c. Standard brown cotton is firm at 15½@16½c; brown shirting 13@13½c, and unbleached cotton has advanced from 1½c to 3c per yard. Dark winter styles of prints are held at previous quotations. Spring styles would command an advance.

DRIED APPLES—The market is largely overstocked, with few buyers. Prices are so irregular that it is difficult to give quotations, and our figures must be regarded as nominal. We quote buying at 3½@4c for fair to strictly prime.

DRIED PEACHES—Are quite as dull as dried apples, and sales are of a retail character. Dealers are paying from 5½c to 6c for quarters; halves from 6½c to 7c, and prime peeled at 15@18c.

EGGS—Are quiet and in light receipt. We quote at 25@26c per doz. in lots, in barrels.

FLAXSEED—The market is a shade firmer. We quote at $2 00@2 10 per bushel, with sales of large lots at $2 10@2 15.

FEATHERS—Strictly prime commands 65c per lb, with an improved demand. Mixed and inferior feathers are neglected and quotations are nominal.

FLOUR—The market is steady with a fair local demand. Prices have undergone scarcely any change during the week though on the whole prices may be regarded as a shade firmer, with a better inquiry for shipment. We quote fine at $6 75@7 25; superfine at $7 25@8 25; extra $9 00@9 50; extra family at $10 25@11 25. No. 1 at $11 25@12 25, and fancy at $12 50@13; rye flour $8@8 50.

FOREIGN FRUITS—The market is well supplied and prices are steady. We quote oranges $10@12 50 per bbl; lemons $5@6 per box; figs 21c per lb; raisins M. R., $1 65@5 per box; cocoanuts $8 per 100.

FURS—We quote prime as follows: Prime raccoon skins 20@25c; mink $1 50@2; opossum 5@8c; gray fox 25@30c; wild cat 25@30c; otter $3@5; beaver $1@2; musk rat 10@20c; deer, per pound, 25@30c; sheep, wool on, 50@75c. Interior skins in proportion.

FISH—The market is unchanged. We quote mackerel, No. 1, bbls, $19 21; do ½ bbls $10 40@10 50; do in kits $2 30@2 50; do No 2 bbls, $17@18; do ½ bbls $8 75@9 25; do kits $2 15@2 30; white fish, ½ bbls, $7@7 50.

GRAIN—The market has been free from excitement during the week, although barley and barley malt is in active demand and firm. Oats are in large supply and steady. Wheat is coming forward quite liberally and finds a ready market within range of our quotations. We quote wheat $2 20@2 45 for the various grades of red and white; barley at $1 75@2 00 for Nos. 1 and 2; malt $1 85@2 10 for Nos. 1 and 2; corn at 70@75c, in ear from wagons and store, 75@77c; shelled in bulk at 83@85c, sacks included, from store; oats firm at 70@75c in bulk and 75@77 sacks included. Rye selling, $1 60@1 75.

GRAIN BAGS—Stocks are ample, and prices are steady. We quote 2-bushel cotton at 38c; 2½-bushel do at 46c; 3-bu. [illegible] at 54. Union A 2-bu. jute at 35c.

GINSENG—Is in light request, and dealers are paying from 80c to 85c per lb.

GUNNY BAGS—The market is well supplied; jobbing lots are held at 24@25c. Bales are held at 21½@22½c.

GROCERIES—The market for sugar, coffee and molasses is very firm and there has been during the week a fair consumptive demand. We quote New Orleans sugar, prime to choice, at 14¼@16c; Cuba at 14@15c. Porto Rico at 13½@15c; yellow sugar at 14½@15¼c; coffee sugars at 16¾@17¾c; bar [illegible] 8@18½c. Coffee, fair to prime, at 25@25½c; choice 26@27c; Laguayra 25@[illegible]; Java 37@39c. New York syrup 60c@$1 25; New Orleans molasses 80c@$1 for bbls and half bbls.

HOMINY—Is in moderate demand at 3¼c to 3½c per lb.

HIDES—The market is firm and active. We quote green at 7½@8c; dry salted 16@17, green salted at 9@10c; and dry flint at 18@19.

HAY—Receipts during the week have been fully up to the demand and sales have been made on the levee at $13@14, and from store at $14@15 per ton.

HEMP—Is in moderate demand and prices are nominal at $135 to $140 per ton for rough-dressed.

HOPS—The market is weaker, with a fair demand. We quote new at 60@70c.

IRON COTTON TIES—The market is steady, with sales on order at 8¼@9c, and round lots to dealers are lower.

IRON AND STEELS—The market is unchanged in every respect. We quote the bar sizes S. C. Iron at 4½@4¾c per lb, and C. C. at 5¼@5¾c per lb; sizes out of bar at card rates; boiler plates 6@8½c; sheet iron 6@10c; horse-shoe iron 6¾@7¼c; Norway nailrods 10@12c; English cast steel 25@28c per lb; Pittsburg 20@25c per lb; plough steel, best quality, 12@13c; steel wings 13@14c per lb.

LEAD—We quote bar lead in jobbing lots at 11@12c per lb.

LEATHER—The market is quiet and prices, with the exception of harness and skirting, are unchanged. We quote sole leather 43@45c; hemlock sole 31@34c; buffalo slaughter 37@38c; harness 38@41c; skirting 42@46c; kipskins, city, lb, 70c@$1 25; calf, city, $1 50@1 65; bridle, per doz, $54@60; upper, per doz $38@48. French calf, per doz $50@85; Philadelphia calf, per doz, $45@55; hog-skins 15@16c; English hog skins, each, $8@12; calf seatings, per doz, $54 60; enameled leather, per foot, 26@30c.

LUMBER—The market is entirely unchanged. We quote Clear, 1½ to 2 inch, $80 per M; 2d-rate, 1½ to 2 inch, $70 per M; 3d rate, 1½ to 2 inch, $45 per M; 3d-rate boards, 1¼ inch, $55 per M; clear boards, 1¼ inch, $70 per M; 3d-rate boards, 1¼ inch, $40 per M; 2d-rate boards, ⅞, dressed, $60 per M; 3d-rate boards, ⅞, dressed, $45 per M; common board and fencing board, $20 per M; sheeting boards, $15 per M; 2d rate flooring, $60 per M; 3d-rate flooring, $45 per M; common flooring, $30 per M; mill boards, $32 50 per M; sawed pine shingles, 16 inch, $6 per M; sawed pine shingles, 18 inch, $7 25 per M; cut poplar shingles, 16 inch, $3 50@4 per M; sawed poplar shingles, 18 inch, $5 per M; cut poplar laths, 4 feet, $3 per M; sawed poplar laths, 4 feet, $3 50 per M.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The demand has been moderately active during the week and prices are steady. We quote tax paid as follows: Virginia extra fine pounds, fancy style, $1@1 20@1 25; Virginia fine bright, 90@95c; Virginia medium bright, 80c@$1; Virginia common pounds, new, 70@75c; Virginia light pressed, 9 and 12 inch, $1 15@1 20; Virginia medium light pressed, 9 and 12-inch, 90c@$1 00; Virginia [illegible] fancy roll and twist, $1 1 a1 20; [illegible] Virginia pancake and fig. $1 00@[illegible] 75 [illegible] 15; Kentucky fine bright pounds, [illegible] 80c; Kentucky medium bright pounds, 65@70c; Kentucky common, pound, 60@65c; Kentucky and Missouri ½ pounds and 1s, bright, —; Kentucky and Missouri ½ pounds and 10s, medium, 60@65c; Kentucky black, sweet, ½s and long 10s, 66@70c; navy ½s in caddies 68@70c; navy pounds, 68@70c; Kentucky pounds, 1d, 40@45c.

SMOKING TOBACCO—We quote Fruits and Flowers, 1 lb drums, 70@75c; [illegible] 35@1 40; Brown [illegible] Leaf, [illegible] 2 lb

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[illegible] 1 lb drums, $1 62½; Belle of the West, 5 lb bales, $1 35; Uncle Bob Lee, 1 lb bales, $1@1 10; Roanoke Navy, 1 and 5 lb bales, 60c; Rip Van Winkle, 42½c; Zephyr Puff, pound papers, 60c.

NAILS—Dealers have made still further concessions and the market is well supplied, and we quote 100 keg lots at $5 15 for 10d; jobbing lots firm at $5 25@5 50.

ONIONS—The market is firm, and we quote at $5 50@6 50 for prime onions, packed.

OFFAL—Is in fair demand and prices are firm. We quote bran at $25@27; shorts $30@32; shipstuff $35, and middlings at $[illegible] per ton; feed meal $28@30 per ton.

PEA NUTS—The market is fully supplied. We quote in lots at 7@7½.

PECANS—Are offering at from 9@12½c on arrival.

POWDER—Prices are steady. We quote in jobbing lots at $7@8 for rifle and $5@5 50 for blasting.

PROVISIONS—The market is very firm and for several days has had an advancing tendency, with a largely increased demand, and transactions have been in excess of the expectation of dealers. We quote clear sides at 13¼@13¾c; clear rib sides 12@13½c; shoulders 10½@10¾c; mess pork $22 50@23 00; rump pork $17@18; sugar-cured hams at 17@18c; plain at 15c. Breakfast bacon—sugar cured 14½@15c. Lard in tierces at 14@14½c; lard in kegs at 14½@15c. Bulk meats are steady, and we quote shoulders at 8¼@9½c, clear rib sides 12@12½c, clear sides at 12½@12¾c, packed.

POTATOES—The market is well supplied and dealers are offering Neshannocks and peachblows at from $3 50 to $3 75 per bbl.

POULTRY—We quote turkeys, $7@1 per doz, and 10½@12½c per lb for dressed. Do chickens $2 75@3; young $2@2 50 and 9@10c per lb for dressed; ducks, $3 10@[illegible] 00 per doz.

RAGS—Are in good demand at 4½@5c per pound for cotton.

SALT—The market is steady at 50c per bushel, or $3 50 for 7 bushel barrels, and $2 85 per barrel for 280 pound, or small barrels; dairy $3 25, per bbl, and table $3 50 per barrel.

SWEET POTATOES—Are in fair demand, and dealers are paying from $4 00@4 25 per bbl for strictly prime.

SEEDS—Prices are steady. We quote timothy seed at $2 75@3 00, clover $8 00@8 25 in round lots, jobbing at $8 50@8 75; blue-grass, clean, at $2 75@3 00; orchard grass, $[illegible] 7@2 00; barley at $1 50; seed rye at $1 60@1 75; California seed wheat at $4; hedge orange $12 per bushel; German millet seed $14 00 per bushel; onion sets $[illegible] per bushel for white, and $6 for red; top or button sets $4 00 per bushel; garden seeds $3 per 100 papers assorted; spring seed wheat $2 75. Red top $2@2 25; Hungarian grass $2 50; millet $2 50.

STARCH—The market is steady [illegible] transactions at 7@8¼c.

SHOT—The market is steady. We quote jobbing lots at $3 10@3 25 per bag, buckshot $3 25@3 60.

SOAP—We quote German 9@10c; rosin 6½@7½c; Palm 6½@7½c.

TIN PLATE AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market is firm. We [illegible] at $16@5 50 do I X $18 25 do I C roofing $14 75; do I X roofing $17 25; do D X $18 75; do [illegible] 14x20 b'g' $16 25; copper sheet per lb [illegible] copper bottoms 46c; metalic bottoms 38c; [illegible] country, 5 [illegible]; block tin pig, 40c; lead 12½c.

TALLOW—The market is steady at [illegible] 10c for prime. Grease 5½@10c.

VINEGAR—We quote pure cider vinegar at $7 50 per bbl; apple do at $10 00 and wine vinegar at $21 00 per bbl.

WHITE LEAD—The market is unchanged. We quote with the usual discount to dealers when ordered in 1,000 lbs; H. L. & Co's strictly pure lead, 14c per lb; Kentucky XXX do, 13c per lb; try white lead, 13c per lb; Ohio Falls pure lead, 11½c per lb; Clinton do, 10c per lb; Atlanta do, 9c per lb; I X L do, 8c per lb; Mayflower do, 9c per lb.

WHISKY—We note a better demand for rectified whisky, with sales of jobbing lots rectified at $2 10@2 15. We quote raw in bond at 28@30; new copper 60@90c, old copper $2 50@3 00, in bond. Rectified whisky ranges from $1 90@2 30 per gallon. Taxpaid whisky is in regular and nominal.

LOUISVILLE LEAF TOBACCO MARKET.

The market during the month of January was uniformly firm, but during the early part of the month offerings were light, owing to limited receipts. For the past two weeks, however, receipts have been more liberal, and the offerings have not only been of greater magnitude, but have embraced a wider range of qualities, including some very desirable leaf, which brought round prices. The sales for the current tobacco year amount to 3,767 hhds, as follows, viz:

	Hhds.
Pickett house	[illegible]
Ninth-street house	[illegible]
Boone house	[illegible]
Louisville house	[illegible]
	3,767

The sales for the month of January, and the value of the same, are as follows:

	Hhds.	Price.
Pickett warehouse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ninth-street warehouse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boone Warehouse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville warehouse	[illegible]	[illegible]
	1,2[illegible]	[illegible]

Prices have been well maintained, and the market closed firm at about the following range of prices. We quote

SHIPPING QUALITIES.

	Light.	Heavy.
Common sound lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good sound lugs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common sound leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium sound leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good leaf	[illegible]	[illegible]

MANUFACTURING QUALITIES.

New black wrapper	[illegible]
New bright wrapper	[illegible]
New extra bright wrapper	[illegible]

CUTTING LEAF.

Common cutting at	[illegible]
Medium cutting at	[illegible]
Fine	[illegible]
Choice	[illegible]

LOUISVILLE COTTON MARKET.

Advices from New York to-day report the market strong, but with light offerings, sales aggregating 6,000 bales, with an advance on the higher grades. Quotations were: Ordinary 17¼c, good ordinary 18, low middling 19c, middling 19½c, and good middling 20¼c. At the cotton auction sale to-day, at the Louisville cotton warehouse, corner of Second and Washington streets, Geo. W. Wicks & Co., proprietors, 320 bales were offered by Geo. W. Wicks & Co., McFerran, Armstrong & Co., Hall & Long, and Guthrie & Co., and bids were accepted on 157 bales at prices as follows, viz: Middling 17@17¼, low middling 16¾@17c, good ordinary 16½@16¾, and ordinary at 14½c. Messrs. Wicks & Co. also sold 83 bales, a part of which classed as good middling, at 17½c.

The attendance of buyers to-day was large and the bidding spirited throughout. Receipts for the past week have been liberal, and the indications are that next week's business will be of more than usual magnitude.

The sales at auction for the week at the cotton warehouses of Messrs. George W. Wicks & Co. and Porter, Fairfax & Co. amount to 83 bales, as follows, viz: By Geo. W. Wicks & Co., 606 bales; by Porter, Fairfax & Co., 225 bales. And estimating his cotton at $65 per bale, which is too low, the sales approximate $54,000, but if we include the private sales we may double the amount. It will be seen by reference to our report of leaf tobacco sales for the month of January that the value amounts to $126,630 38. It will, therefore, be readily seen that the Louisville cotton market will very soon take front rank among the commercial interests of the city, if indeed it has not already done so. It should be remembered that the money paid out for cotton goes directly into the pockets of our merchants, and the greater the magnitude of the business the greater will be the demand for our wares and merchandise in every department of trade.

LOUISVILLE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

SHELBY HOUSE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 1.

Cattle—From 50c to $1 lower than last week. However, a better feeling exists at present for good cattle, with a slight advance in prices. There is but few left in yard. Good shipping cattle 6½@7c, good butcher stuff 4½@5¾c; fair 3½@4c; inferior and rough, dull sale, at 1½@3c.

Hogs—Dull at 6½@6¾c.

Sheep—No change from last report.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Cattle	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

G. BIRCH, Proprietor.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD.

SATURDAY, Feb. 1.

Beef Cattle—The market for good shipping cattle was active at the close of the week, and prices advanced. Butcher cattle of every grade remains about the same as last week. We quote best shipping cattle selling at 6½@7c; best butcher cattle selling at 5@6c; medium at 4@4½c; rough and common at 3½@4c.

Hogs—The market was well supplied at the first of the week, but not enough at the close to supply the demand; best shipping at 6½@6¾c; medium 5½@6c, stock hogs 5@5½c; extra 6c.

Sheep—Shipping sheep are worth 4@[illegible] 5c per pound; common sheep $[illegible] per head.

FORD & SCEARCE, Proprietors.

OAKLAND STOCK YARD.

SATURDAY, Feb. 1.

Cattle—The market during the week has been dull, and prices range at 5½@6c for the best cattle; 4½@5c for fair; [illegible] for common and rough; inferior 2½@3½c.

Hogs—The market about the same as last week, and sell at 6@6¾c for the best and 5½@6c for light.

Sheep—Good sheep are worth 3½@4½c, live weight; common dull at $1 75@2 25 per head.

J. H. CARRICO & CO., Proprietors.

BOURBON HOUSE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 1.

Cattle—The market during the present week has been the dullest that has been experienced for a long time. There was but a light supply in the market, but enough to meet the demand. Steers [illegible] at 6½@7c for good, heavy shippers, [illegible] to best quality of butcher stuff; [illegible] for fair, and 2½@3½ for inferior and common stock.

Hogs—The market is unchanged. Sales range at 6½@6¾c for fair and choice quality, [illegible] for light and inferior.

[illegible] fair and medium qu[illegible]

SALES OF THE WEEK.

Cattle	[illegible]
Hogs	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible]
Total	1[illegible]

H. F. VISSMAN, Proprietor.

LOUISVILLE HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

The following are the sales of stock made at Elias Levi's sales stable during the week ending yesterday:

6 mules $675, 2 mules $240, 2 mules $300, [illegible] $45, 1 mule $15, 1 mule $123 50, 1 mule $60, 1 black horse $114 50, 1 wagon $75, 1 bay horse $16 50, 1 roan horse $29, 1 bay horse $43 50, 1 sorrel horse $29 50, 1 sorrel horse $28, 1 brown horse $140, 1 black mare $41, 1 gray mare $65 50, 1 bay horse $41, 1 bay mare $34, 1 sorrel horse $79, 1 wagon $70, 1 bay horse $40, 1 bay horse $33, 1 gray horse $55, 1 gray mare $41, 1 bay mare $81.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1—P. M.

Flour steady at [illegible] for spring extra. Wheat [illegible] No. 2 declined 1c; $2 10 for No. 1 [illegible] No. 2. Corn [illegible] firm and sale higher: [illegible] Oats [illegible] moderately active and sale higher, closing firm at [illegible] Rye [illegible] for No. 1. Barley [illegible] nominal; small lots [illegible] Provisions firm. Mess pork [illegible] and firm: old $22 50; new stand [illegible] sweet pickle hams more active at 12@14. [illegible] [illegible] Lard [illegible] moderately active at [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1—P. M.

Flour firm and demand good: family $11 [illegible] Wheat firmer, holders are asking [illegible] Corn [illegible] No demand for Rye [illegible] Oats [illegible] Barley [illegible] Cotton dull [illegible] lower, closing at 18c for middling. [illegible] good. Provisions—mess pork at [illegible] for old and [illegible] for new [illegible] Bacon [illegible] but the de[illegible] shoulders [illegible] for clear rib and clear sides. There was a good demand for lard at 13¼c, which was [illegible]. Butter [illegible] 35c. Eggs [illegible] Cheese [illegible] for Western Reserve and 16c for factory. [illegible] timothy [illegible] flaxseed [illegible] Whisky [illegible] Hogs scarce and in demand from butchers at $[illegible] Money market easy at 9@10 per cent. Exchange par buying.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.

Tobacco—None offering. [illegible] Flour [illegible] double [illegible] Wheat [illegible] Corn [illegible] very dull at [illegible] for mixed and yellow [illegible] Oats [illegible] Rye easier at $1 70. Barley firm and unchanged at $2 00@2 10. Provisions firmer and higher prices asked but [illegible] pork brought $22, but generally held [illegible] Bacon [illegible] Lard very firm and held above buyers limits, [illegible] Receipts [illegible] bush wheat, 2,50 sacks [illegible] Weather clear and mild.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—P. M.

Cotton very firm and less active, sales 3,500 bales at [illegible] for middling uplands.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Flour—Receipts of [illegible] barrels; the market is [illegible] and Western [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK PETROLEUM MARKET.

Petroleum dull at 16½c for crude and 34c for refined in bond.

NEW YORK COAL MARKET.

The coal market is unchanged.

NEW YORK LEATHER MARKET.

Leather is fair request at previous prices.

NEW YORK WOOL MARKET.

Wool quiet, sales [illegible] at 50@55c for domestic fleece.

NEW YORK PROVISION MARKET.

Pork [illegible] sales of 1,200 bbls [illegible]

[illegible]

FOREIGN FREIGHTS.

Freights to Liverpool dull and drooping.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—P. M.

Flour closed [illegible] and steady with a moderate [illegible] demand of extra State at $10 00@10 75. [illegible] Wheat [illegible] Oats [illegible] for Western in store. Corn [illegible] for new mixed western [illegible] Pork [illegible] mess and $22 62½@22 75 [illegible] Beef active and firmer. [illegible] unchanged. [illegible] Lard [illegible] for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

[illegible] DRY GOODS MARKET.

The market for cotton goods is generally very [illegible]

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Money very easy but rather more active at 4@5 per cent. [illegible]

[illegible]

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, [illegible] increase, [illegible] specie [illegible] Deposits, [illegible] increase [illegible]

Receipts at the sub-treasury to-day $1,[illegible] for [illegible] payments to-day [illegible] balance [illegible]

MINING STOCK MARKET.

Mining shares generally quiet; Walkill active at [illegible] Gregory [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.

Clover seed is [illegible] Flour [illegible] steady. Wheat in limited inquiry; small sales red at $2 [illegible] Corn—new yellow $1 [illegible] Oats at [illegible] Rye [illegible] Provisions firm. Mess pork [illegible] Hams in pickle [illegible] Lard [illegible]

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1—P. M.

Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat [illegible] $2 [illegible] for prime to choice [illegible] red. Corn [illegible] prime yellow [illegible] Oats firm [illegible] Rye dull. Clover seed firm at $[illegible]

[illegible] MARKETS.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 1—P. M.

Cotton quiet and less firm at [illegible] [illegible] pork [illegible] clear sides 13c; bulk shoulders [illegible] [illegible]

Fresh Field Seeds.

COMMON RED CLOVER,
SAPLING CLOVER,
TIMOTHY SEED,
BLUE GRASS SEED,
ORCHARD GRASS SEED,
HERD'S GRASS OR RED TOP,
MILLET AND HUNGARIAN,
SPRING WHEAT
OATS, &c., &c.

All growth of 1867 and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Plows.

AVERY PLOWS,
BRINLY PLOWS,
COLUMBUS [illegible] PLOWS.

At manufacturers prices for cash.

HEWETT HARDY & CO.,
112 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

ja1 tf

New Orleans Sugar and Molasses.

100 BHDS. [illegible] Sugar, arriving and for sale by D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.

300 BBLS. New Orleans Molasses, arriving and for sale by D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.

[illegible]

GARTRELL & MOORE,

Auction & Commission Merchants

[illegible] corner Main and Fourth [illegible] J. M. Armstrong's old stand [illegible] Liberal advances made on [illegible]

Daily Democrat

TELEGRAPHIC.

YESTERDAY'S NOON DISPATCHES.

Exciting Intelligence.

Probable War with Great Britain.

Financial Condition of the Country.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM PERU

The Revolution a Success.

Nova Scotia and the New Dominion.

FOREIGN FINANCIAL NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

The World's special makes the following important statement: The tergiversatious action of Secretary Seward is avail no more. Another and higher authority has determined upon the course which is to be pursued in respect to the claims of the United States Government upon Great Britain. I am authorized to state confidently and directly, that the legitimate demands which have been too weakly urged by the Secretary of State upon the British Cabinet are to be enforced at whatever hazard. The new British Minister, Mr. Thornton, will probably be presented to President Johnson. Although the addresses that are to be exchanged between the President and Minister Thornton may be guarded and serene, the fact yet remains that a speedy and satisfactory response must be made by the British Government to the ultimatum of the Executive of the United States, or else a declaration of war against Great Britain must eventually ensue.

The Tribune's special has the following relative to the same subject: All negotiations for a settlement of the Alabama claims having been closed by the correspondence between our Government and that of Great Britain, the matter stands as though nothing had been done by either government tending to an adjustment. There is authority for saying that these claims will at once be pushed through to a finality with vigor, and the Government will demand immediate reparation for the wrongs suffered by our citizens at the hands of the Alabama and other vessels fitted out in England under like circumstances during the rebellion.

The monthly exhibit of the public debt is not to be issued before February 5th, owing to the large drafts from various departments and small receipts from customs and the payment during the month of about $30,000,000 interest on the five twenties and [illegible] bonds. On the first of January the treasury held $108,[illegible] on the first of February [illegible] will be about $90,000,000. For the next two or three months the prospect is that it will be better, as there will be little demand for gold, for by the resolution of Congress the immense claims for damages by the border States have all been stopped.

Gen. Sherman will leave for the West on Monday, going from here to Cincinnati, where he will remain a few days, thence to St. Louis.

The receipts of internal revenue for the last month are $14,[illegible]847. It was expected to reach $15,000,000. The receipts to-day reached $160,541.

The Tribune's special says the statement furnished through the associated press that the internal revenue receipts during the past year, as compared with the previous year, had decreased nearly thirty millions, and other statements connected therewith, are all false and malicious. The Secretary of the Treasury knows nothing whatever of the statement, although it was represented as coming from him.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

Secretary Seward's remonstrance to the Senate against the abolition of the Secretary's agents, a view that such action will greatly embarrass foreign affairs and militate against the successful negotiation of important public matters. Some of the most important treaties have been concluded by special agents, and could not easily have been negotiated by other officers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

The steamer Henry Chauncey brings San Francisco dates to the 11th and Panama to the 23d ult. The news from the Isthmus is unimportant. The news from Peru is important. Prado had been defeated at Arequipa and forced to retreat to Islay. The revolution had proved a success, and the Prado administration buried from place and power. The city of Arequipa suffered the bombardment for thirty-six hours.

The steamer Nevada, of the opposition line from San Francisco, January 4, had reached Panama. On the passage she run short of coal, and had to burn a portion of her masts, spars, &c.

MONTREAL, Feb. 1.

The anti-confederate repeal movement in Nova Scotia causes some sensation here. It is believed that the government made overtures to Hon. James Howe to induce him to renounce his opposition to the new order of things, but they failed, Mr. Howe remaining faithful to the interests of his province.

LONDON, Feb. 1—11:15 A. M.

The Bank of Holland has reduced the rate of discount to 3 per cent; Erie 48¼; bonds firm at 7[illegible].

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1—11:15 A. M.

Cotton quiet and steady; sales of 10,000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

Clark County Democratic Meeting.

On Monday, the 27th instant (County Court day), the Democracy of Clark county assembled in convention, to appoint delegates to represent the county in the State convention at Frankfort, on the 22d of February.

Judge W. M. Buckner explained the objects of the meeting, which was organized by calling Mason Morris, Esq., to the chair, and appointing James M. Parris secretary.

On motion the chairman appointed a committee of five, composed of the following gentlemen, to draft resolutions: Judge W. M. Buckner, John H. Quisenberry, Dr. W. H. Cunningham, Major B. F. Buckner and Ben. W. Willis, who reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Clark cordially acquiesce in the almost entire unanimity with which our distinguished senior Governor has been recommended by other county meetings for continuation in the office which be now so worthily fills.

Resolved, That we rejoice to see a Kentucky General Assembly composed almost exclusively of Democrats, so earnestly engaged in looking to the interests of those by whom it was elected, and affording so happy a contrast to the revolutionary body at Washington, dignified with the name of a Congress.

Resolved, That having confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of Geo. H. Pendleton, we are in favor of his nomination for the Presidency, and feel satisfied that he is better calculated than any other man in the country to carry the Democratic banner triumphantly through the campaign next fall.

Resolved, That the money which the people take is good enough for the bondholder.

Resolved, That we believe this Government to have been instituted for the benefit of white men alone, and are opposed to the extension of any further privileges to the negro race.

Resolved, That our neutralized fellow-citizens should be protected wherever they may go.

Resolved, That we cordially welcome to our ranks all the patriotic Conservatives who have recently been left without a party.

Resolved, That if Senator Guthrie is unable to proceed to Washington, he ought to resign at once, and let his successor be chosen before the Legislature adjourns.

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is entitled to our gratitude for his efforts in behalf of constitutional liberty.

Resolved, That having tried successfully and satisfactorily the plan of selecting county officers through a primary election, and being convinced that the nearer the contest is brought to the people the better it is, we recommend to the Democracy of the district to hold precinct meetings and select delegates to a district judicial convention, which we suggest should be held at Lexington, and name the first Tuesday in April next as the appropriate time.

Resolved, That Allen N. Bush, Simpson Brock, James Hughes, Mason Morris, Dr. W. H. Cunningham, John H. Quisenberry, James Caron, Dr. Hub Taylor, Ben. W. Willis, Colonel J. H. Holloway, Thomas H. Berry, James M. Parris, J. P. Herndon, V. W. Bush, R. S. Taylor, S. A. B. Woodford, Sam. Henderson, Fielding Bush, A. L. Haggard, Caleb Little, David Meredith, T. S. Tucker, Rodney Haggard and all other good Democrats who may be present, are appointed delegates to the 22d of February convention at Frankfort.

Captain Leeland Hathaway offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby express our preference for Major B. F. Buckner and General B. W. Duke as delegates to the National Democratic convention, and recommend them most earnestly to the consideration of the Democracy assembled at Frankfort on the 22d proximo.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Clark Coun[illegible]

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1868.

Present—President Rubel and all the members except Mr. Gies.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with, and the same were approved.

A message was received from the Mayor transmitting a communication from the Chief of the Police, asking an investigation of certain charges against policemen.

Mr. Baxter introduced a resolution raising a [illegible] committee to investigate [illegible] and other city [illegible] in the Louisville Courier [illegible], which was adopted, and Messrs. Baxter and Smyser were appointed said committee from this Board.

Mr. Baird [illegible] a report as chairman of a special committee appointed to visit Frankfort, [illegible] a detailed statement of the proceedings of said committee, which was ordered to be filed.

Mr. Maxwell submitted a petition from Capt. W. C. Hite, and others, in regard to the lack of policemen in the Sixth Ward, [illegible] Green street, which was referred to the Police Committee.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

C. Schnetel, $23 25 for glazing.

Dick Moore, $141, coroner's fees.

Street hands, Eastern District, $2,513 15, pay for Dec., 1867.

J. H. Summers, $25[illegible] 43 for repair of pumps.

Duckwall & Trowell, $50 for making sewer.

J. G. Baxter, $27 20 for stoves.

Street hands, Western District $3,010 29, pay for Dec., 1867.

Mr. Maxwell introduced separate resolutions directing the Street Inspector to [illegible] crossings across Wenzel street [illegible] north side of Market, and across Broadway on the east side of Second street, which were referred to the Street Commissioners.

Mr. Rudd submitted a bill providing for the reorganization of the police force, which was referred to a special committee composed of Messrs. Rudd and Bunce.

Mr. Baxter submitted a Common Council resolution requesting Mr. Wood to replace the city books in his possession where they belong, and to prosecute his labors in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, which was rejected.

Mr. Gilpin introduced a resolution dispensing with the services of Mr. Jno. Wood, who is revising the city books, which was referred to the Revision Committee.

Mr. Baxter introduced separate resolutions directing the Assessor to issue duplicate Louisville and Nashville railroad tax receipts in favor of T. S. Bell, Weisenberger's heirs, Walker & Bland, and Louis Garrett, which were severally adopted.

Mr. Baxter introduced a resolution directing the Mayor and Corporation Counsel to arrange for an agreed case in reference to the right of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company to make a deduction of fifteen per cent upon certain Memphis Branch railroad tax receipts, which was adopted.

Mr. Baxter submitted a detailed report from the committee of citizens appointed to distribute coal to the poor, with a resolution directing the Mayor to assume the indebtedness of the committee, which was adopted.

Mr. Baird introduced a resolution suspending the operations of the resolution authorizing the City Judge to send vagrants to the St. Xavier Industrial School.

Mr. Maxwell submitted a resolution as a substitute for the above resolution raising a joint committee to take steps to procure a building and accommodations for vagrant females, which was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—President Rubel, and Messrs. Maxwell, McClaran, Gilpin, Baird, and Bunce—6.

Nays—Messrs. Smyser, Rudd, Baxter, Crowe, and Spalding—5.

Messrs. Maxwell and Baird were appointed said committee.

Mr. McClaran introduced a resolution directing a wooden culvert to be placed at Cabell and Fulton streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Bunce introduced a resolution relating to contracts in existence for the work on streets, &c., annulling contracts under which work has not been commenced, &c., which was referred to the Revision and Street Committees.

Mr. Bunce introduced a resolution authorizing the purchase of gravel for the repair of Chestnut and Green streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Bunce submitted the following Common Council resolutions, which were referred to the Street Commissioners:

A resolution directing the Street Inspector to repair the intersection of the first alley on the north side of Chestnut at Sixth street.

A resolution directing the Mayor to take the necessary steps to have ground condemned to widen Bridge street, between High street and Portland avenue.

A resolution directing the Mayor to take steps to close Sycamore street, Portland.

A resolution directing the Street Inspector to construct crossings across Broadway, at the east side of Ninth street, and across Ninth street, at the south side of Broadway.

Mr. Bunce submitted a petition from J. C. Frankberger, asking to be permitted to construct a crossing across Fourth street, between Jefferson and Green, which was referred to the Street Commissioners.

Mr. Bunce submitted a petition from Louis Ruth and others asking to be relieved from the payment of a portion of the cost of digging and walling a cistern at the corner of Commercial street and the wharf, Portland, which was referred to the Assistant City Attorney.

Mr. Bunce submitted a Common Council resolution directing the Street Inspector to construct a crossing across Broadway, at the west side of Seventeenth street, which was adopted.

Mr. Bunce submitted the bond of Horace Davis, master of Market-house No. 7, which was approved.

A resolution was adopted to meet again on Thursday evening, February 13, 1868, at 7½ o'clock, and then the Board adjourned. OLIVER LUCAS, Clerk.

EDUCATIONAL.

Primary Select School.

THE third quarter of MRS. CHASE'S SELECT SCHOOL, on First street, opposite the Female High School, will commence on Monday, February [illegible]. Two or three more may join the Primary [illegible], and her highest class having passed into the Fifth Reader, the same number will be received into this class. Session from 9 to 2 o'clock. Ja28 6t

THE MOUNT AUBURN Young Ladies' Institute

OPENED its twenty third session in September, with nearly 200 pupils. The number has been increasing every week since, and the School is in a [illegible] condition. The large new building is [illegible] yet full. Those having pupils to send to boarding schools are invited to consider our terms and [illegible] before deciding to send to any other place. The spring session will commence February 3. Its healthful location and its country position, while yet so near the city, gives it advantages over any city or country schools.

Its character as a first rate seminary of Learning is too well known to need further comments. The Library, Cabinet and Apparatus, already very extensive, are receiving yearly additions. For catalogues or information, address

C. H. WHITE,
West Fourth st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Or, R. THANE MILLER, Prest.

ja5 eod&w

Louisville Female Seminary,

NO. 6 CHESTNUT STREET.

The second quarter commences

Monday, November 12, 1867.

A FEW more young ladies can be received into the [illegible] department.
no14 tf — MRS. W. B. NOLD, Principal.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership of John G. Baxter & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, C. W. Swanson retiring. John G. Baxter is charged with the settlement of and will continue the lace business at [illegible] street, bet. Seventh and Eighth.
JOHN G. BAXTER,
C. W. SWANSON.
December [illegible] 18[illegible] ja3

LOUISVILLE STEAM STONE WORKS,

Corner Chestnut and Tenth streets.

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing in the name and style of [illegible] & Macdonald is this day dissolved [illegible] persons indebted to the late firm will [illegible] Macdonald, and all persons having claims against said firm will present them to
OWEN MACDONALD,
Surviving Partner.
BARBARA PETER,
Adm'x of Jas. Peter, deceased.
Louisville, Ky., Jan. [illegible] 1868. ja1 1m

THE CHEAPEST & MOST DURABLE BOOTS AND SHOES

ARE BOUGHT AT

JNO. A. ISERT'S,

64 Market street, s. s., bet. Second and Third.

MY large assortment of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Men, Women, Ladies and Children [illegible] the most [illegible] and [illegible] able to sell as cheap as any other [illegible] intended to, and durability of [illegible].
JOHN A. ISERT,
64 Market st., south side, bet. Second and Third.
no8 tf

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

RIVER MATTERS.

Port of Louisville.

SATURDAY, Feb. 1, 1868.

ARRIVED—America, Cincinnati; Morning Star, Henderson.

DEPARTED—Memphis, Henderson; Palestine, Nashville.

BOATS IN PORT LAST EVENING—City Wharf—Mast Anderson, Mollie Ebert, Norman, Pink Varble, Portland—Louisville, Nick Longworth, Belle Lee.

Our Dispatches.

CINCINNATI, [illegible] river [illegible] two feet. Fifteen feet and [illegible] in the channel. It is [illegible] general navigation dull.

Special to the Louisville Democrat, via Southern Telegraph Company.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 1, [illegible] inches [illegible] Weather [illegible].

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1, [illegible] M. [illegible] feet and [illegible] degrees above. Wood [illegible] river falling slowly, with [illegible] water at water works. The ice is growing heavy. The [illegible] boat from [illegible] is momentarily expected. The Ruth Grave for Nashville. Emperor, for Memphis, and America, for New Orleans, leave to-day.

River, Business and Weather.

The river at this point commenced falling yesterday, and was receding rapidly during the day, with 9 feet 1 inches water in the canal last evening by the mark and 4 feet 4 inches in the pass on the falls. During the previous twenty four hours the river at the head of the falls had receded 4 inches, which is equal to a fall of 2 feet at Portland. The decline was rapid, and at the time we left the wharf last evening the river was still falling very fast considering the present stage of water.

Our dispatches from above are in the effect that the river is falling, both at Cincinnati and Pittsburg, there being but [illegible] feet water at the latter point with [illegible] Navigation from Cincinnati to Pittsburg is entirely suspended, while from here to Cincinnati it is a [illegible].

The running ice in the river Ohio is still thick but not heavy enough to stop navigation, though it to a certain extent retards it.

The weather here yesterday was very pleasant, with the ice thawing a little in the sun.

Boats Advertised to Leave This Day.

Cincinnati.................America..................12 M
New Orleans..............Belle Lee....................10 A. M

Port and Other Items.

NAVIGATION PARTIALLY SUSPENDED—The ice in the river yesterday was not only thick, but was very sharp and strong. The mail boat United States, that left here Friday had not arrived at Cincinnati up to 12 M., and the America, at the wharf here, received a dispatch not to leave on account of the ice. The Bagel was dispatched from Cincinnati, and, if she is able to cut her way through the ice, she may be found at the wharf to-day. Navigation both above and below the falls, has been partially suspended by the ice, and a number of boats due from below [illegible] [illegible] but being able to [illegible] their way through.

—The St. Charles, with the crew and passengers of the sunken Emerald aboard, is due here to-night.

—In the Democrat of yesterday we gave the particulars of an accident to the Chairman while bound up. She has been placed upon the docks at Evansville for repairs.

—The Sam Hale from Cincinnati and Argonaut from this port arrived at Memphis Thursday.

—The Havana for Cincinnati was to have left Nashville yesterday.

—Cumberland river is still falling with 8 feet water on Harpeth shoals.

—The regular Tennessee river packet, Pink Varble, on account of the ice, has deferred her departure until Monday.

THE BELLE LEE FOR NEW ORLEANS—The Belle Lee will positively take her departure for New Orleans and all way points this morning at 10 o'clock, from the Portland wharf. This is her second trip, she having on the first trip proved herself one of the most complete, safe and commodious packets that now float the western waters. We predict for her a most glorious triumph, as she is a complete success and stands a monument to the skill of Louisville mechanics. The state rooms of the Belle Lee are not only the largest but the finest furnished of any packet that now plies between this port and New Orleans. In her build and outfit, the safety and convenience of passengers was made a special object, as well as the speed of the boat, and in both branches her builders succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. The passengers who came up on her first trip, speak in the highest terms of the boat and her tables, which they say were spread with all the delicacies of the season served up in the finest style. Passengers can rest assured that on the Belle Lee they will not only be furnished with the best of eating, the most comfortable beds, but that they will also be as safe as on *terra firma*.

She leaves the Portland wharf, at ten o'clock, in charge of Captain A. McGill, a veteran and careful boatman, assisted in the clerk's office by accomplished gentlemen. She is, in every sense of the word, a Louisville boat, and deserves the assistance of our people.

—In passing down Fourth street yesterday, we noticed a large lot of Brady's Bitters, which were being shipped by the Belle Lee, to Galveston, Texas.

—The Nick Longworth will leave for New Orleans on Tuesday next.

OUR TRADE WITH THE SOUTH—REGULAR PACKETS TO VARIOUS POINTS.—Though all of our southern exchanges are filled with complaints of dull times, we feel confident that things will not long continue in this way. The people of the South have become greatly involved in debt, but they are raising crops which will have to find a market further North, the proceeds of which will discharge that indebtedness. In the South all of the Western products are in demand, as well as the manufactured articles, such as plows and other farming utensils, besides pork, bacon, &c., which have to be cured where the climate is colder. We feel confident that the people of the entire South would sooner deal at Louisville than any other city, and, with the proper inducements held out by our business men, they will soon reap a rich Southern trade. Though necessarily small at first, on account of the dull times, it will continue to grow and grow until all of our regular packets will come to and leave our wharf loaded with freight.

We have regular packets running to New Orleans and Memphis, and Cumberland, Tennessee, Arkansas, White and Black rivers, which should be sustained and encouraged by our business men in preference to outside boats that us all their influence for the benefit of other places; though they may carry freight at a little less rates. The packets plying up the various southern streams upon nearly every trip bring back orders for goods and merchandise to be filled by our merchants. If our regular packets are sustained and kept in the various trades the business of the different sections of country will come to Louisville, but, if instead of sustaining the regular packets, outside boats are encouraged, these orders will be carried right past us and thrown into the lap of Cincinnati. The people of the South prefer Louisville to any other city, and it remains with our merchants to say whether they will reap the benefit of the Southern trade, or whether they will let it slip through their fingers. Sustain our regular packets, and our word for it, you will be repaid tenfold.

—The Morning Star yesterday put off at New Albany 2,000 sacks of corn for reshipment east.

—The Indiana, having been relieved from her perilous situation at Island 102, on Friday, proceeded to New Orleans. The Indiana is insured in Cincinnati offices for $65,000, and it is estimated their share of the loss will amount to $5,000.

—Tony Quinlan, of the Emperor, while bound home, was robbed by garroters at Covington, of $90.

—The survey of the Ohio river was taken up the past season where it was left by Captain Sanders, U. S. Topographical Engineers, in 1844, at Clipper Mills, a few miles below Gallipolis, and carried to a point below Louisville. Compared with an old River Guide, we find some of the distances of the survey as follows: Pittsburg to Marietta, guide 178½, survey 172; Pittsburg to Blennerhassett, guide 192½, survey 185; Pittsburg to Burlington, guide 22[illegible], survey 214; Pittsburg to Cincinnati, guide 4[illegible], survey 4[illegible]; Pittsburg to Louisville, guide 6[illegible], survey [illegible]; Marietta to Burlington, guide [illegible], survey 42; Marietta to Cincinnati, guide 297½, survey 291; Cincinnati to Louisville, guide 13[illegible], survey 132.

From our Exchanges.

We take the following from the St. Louis Democrat, in regard to the table of wages adopted there by the steamboat packet companies:

The steamboat packet companies of this city have agreed to inaugurate the coming season's business with the following schedule of

OFFICERS' WAGES.

Captain	$200	Striker	$30
[illegible] per year		Striker	30
Clerk	150	Mate	125
Second Clerk	75	Second mate	75
Engineer	125	Carpenter	75
Second engineer	90	Watchman	40

CABIN CREW'S WAGES.

Steward	$75	Second pantryman	$18
Second steward	35	Third pantryman	18
Lamp trimmer	25	First cook	65
Texas tender	18	Second cook	35
Berth maker	18	Third cook	25
Berth maker	18	Pastry cook and assistant	60
Bar tenders	18	First chambermaid	15
Silver tender	18	Second chambermaid	10
Pantryman	25		

Pilots' wages are left for future consideration. Neither a third clerk nor a third chambermaid is to be carried. A meeting is to be held every Saturday, to ascertain if any changes are required.

—From the Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday we take the following:

The river was full of heavy, keen, new made ice yesterday, almost suspending navigation. The Louisville packet America was the only departure. The weather is moderating, but the ice will be heavier to-day. The Potomac and Ohio No. 3 ran, or floated, through very heavy ice, many of the fields extending from shore to shore. The ice cut a small hole in the larboard bow of the Potomac above the water line. It can be easily repaired, with out the aid of a side dock. One of her cargo was damaged. She reports the ice running [illegible] the Lawrence at [illegible], Kenton at Fish Creek, Armenia below Fish Creek, towboat Sam Roberts and barges at [illegible], Arrow and barges laid up at [illegible]; Leonard and barges at Cow Creek; Lyon Whale and barges in Muskingum river; towboat Diamond and barges, under way above Parkersburg; Emporer at Parkersburg; [illegible] and barges laid up head Blennerhassett; Mattie Roberts and Charley in Big Kanawha, latter with a load of salt; passed towboat, name unknown, at Clipper Mills; Peerless at Guthrie's Landing; Coal Valley, Coal Hill, Fred. Wilson, W. F. Wilson and Sampson at Greenbottom; Bengal Tiger at Guyandotte; two towboats at Reed's Landing, three under point at Kinnikinick; one at Buena Vista, one opposite, names unknown; passed Delaware, laid up, opposite Ripley, and boat supposed to be W. F. Curtis, below Ripley.

VARBLE DRY DOCKS COMPANY

[illegible] dock all BOATS [illegible] at [illegible] rates. Apply to [illegible] Varble, M. Woods [illegible] & Co., or [illegible]

G. W. NORTON, Late Pres't [illegible] Bank Ky. — W. F. NORTON, Paducah, Ky.
ERNEST J. NORTON. — N. LONG, Russellville, Ky.

G. W. NORTON & CO., Bankers,

Corner Sixth and Main streets,

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING UNCLAIMED IN THE POST-office at Louisville, Ky., January 31, 1868.

☞ To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for *advertised letters*, give the date of the list, and pay one cent for advertising.

☞ If not called for within *one month* they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

FREE DELIVERY of letters by *carriers*, at the residences of owners, may be secured by observing the following rules:

1. DIRECT letters plainly to the *street and number*, as well as the Postoffice and State.

2. HEAD letters with the writer's *Postoffice* and State, street and number, sign them plainly with full name, and request that answers be directed accordingly.

3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked in the lower left hand corner with the word "transient."

4. Place the postage stamp on the *upper right hand* corner and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

N. B. A REQUEST for the RETURN of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within 30 days or less, written or printed with the writer's *name, Postoffice and State* across the left hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with and the letter returned *free of charge*.—See sec. 28, law of 1863.

LADIES' LIST.

ALLINGHAM mrs A, Akin mrs Harriet, Arnold miss Nannie T

BROWN miss Emma, Bozleau mrs N A, Butler mrs Lizzie, Bower miss S, Baker miss Mary C, Banks miss Annie, Bauer miss Cornelia, Bryant mrs T M, Ballmers Mollie, Biles miss Martha W

CROCKWELL mrs C E, Crocker miss Helen P, Carver sist at, Campbell mrs Thos J, Chamberlain miss Belle, Clarkson miss Mary L, Cody mrs Mary, Corgan mrs C, Carney Elizabeth, Clay mrs Susan, Campbell miss Bella, Conner miss [illegible], Carter Mary J, Clemmer mrs Martha

DAVIS mrs A P, Divine Catherloe, Dasey miss Tillie, Doy miss Belle, Davy miss Cornelia, Duppy miss Elva, Dunnan miss Julia

ERWIN mrs F F, Elliott mrs Augusta, Elliott miss Jane, Ellis mrs Priscilla 2, Eddy miss Sallie

FIGG mrs F A 2, French miss Blanche, Farnsley miss Bettie, Foot miss Josie, Fawns miss Charity, Ficks miss Era, Freeman mrs H E

GORDON mrs Eliza, Grey miss Lucy A, Graham mrs Mary A, Graham mrs Mary col, Gardiner mrs Henrietta, Gardiner mrs Louisa, Graves miss Marietta

HOWARD Amelia, Hedges miss Annie A, Hean mrs Amanda C, Haynes miss Candie B, Holladay miss Ella, Harris mrs Geo S, Harford mrs Judith, Helms miss Laura, Hurley miss Narcissa, Hubbard mrs Anna H, Heartest miss Kate, Hite mrs Charles P, Hernandez mrs Fannie 2, Hawkings miss Jennie, Hughes mrs Belle, Henderson miss Mary

IRETT mrs Harriet H

JONES mrs H H, Johnson miss Ann col, Johnson mrs C H

KINNICKY mrs, Kelly mrs Mary

LEE miss Carrie A, Lenchen miss Marg't, Lockerman mrs Rachel M, Lampman mrs Marilla

MURPHY mrs Judge, Murphy mrs Agnes, Mengomar mrs Ellen, Murray miss Fannie, Mallingnes miss Harr't A, Mathin mrs Louisa, [illegible], Myers miss Maggie, Mitchell mrs Anna M, Meehan miss Kittie, Mayoe miss Sophia, Maulion miss Gittie A, Mullere mrs J W, Mills Martha, Metcalf mrs M J

McATEE mrs Susan M, McKorlin miss Louisa, McBean mrs Kitty col

NORRIS miss Ella

OWENS mrs M R, Owens Martha

PERRY miss Kate, Patrick mrs S T, Pollock miss Mary, Patterson mrs Nancy, Patterson miss Mary

QUINN mrs Mattie

RITTER miss Carrie, Risdey miss Sue, Robinson mrs J K, Reed mrs M R, Robards Mary E, Ross miss Sophie, Reed mrs Maria

SMITH mrs Kate, Smith mrs Mary, Smith miss Nancy, Strot man Kate, Selmes miss Mary A, Smith mrs Charlotte, Sublet mrs Alice, Sell mrs Catharine, Speekman miss Lucella

TILDEN mrs Jennie, Tyler mrs Wm D, Tyler miss Sue 2, Taylor mrs Mary J, Tolbert miss Maria, Thomas mrs Jennie M, Thomas miss Lucy, Tirey mrs Maria, Thompson miss Mary, Turner miss Mary A

WRIGHT mrs Annie, Walker mrs Bella D, Wardell miss Lizzie, Wright miss Frances, Wigard miss Lillie, Wright mrs Mary, Wright mrs Amelia, Waters Rebecca, Wilson miss Sue J, Walton mrs Helen, Waters mrs Maranda

French.

M'lle Cherese Gauche.

Italian.

Signora Rosa Solari Vedora di Cia Balla Campo-dutico.

Polish.

Maciy Przchshowski.

A

Akers John A, Atwell Lit, Abdill D J, Austin J B, Anderson M L, Aldrich H, Alexander J W, Anderson B S, Abell Jas 2

B

Brown G W, Burke Wm T, Bartlett V R, Barnum J M, Barber Tom K, Barrett Peter, Boyd Byrum, Bartlett E G, Boyd Robert, Brown Wm col, Brown John, Bartlett Mr and Mrs, Brannon M J, Brown W H, Boardman J, Bennett Thos, Butler Francis, Brooks S W, Butler Mr col, Buzby, Ha'man & Co, Baldwin Alvin B, Brown Jas Dr, Barron Micah, Hancock Wm S, Black Geo W, Barker S L, Beckwith Ch, Brizandine Alex, Blackwood A, Boyd & Son, Brown Wm W, Brown Geo

C

Chambers, Coarley F C, Campbell C N, Carson Richard, Cates Thos, Carpenter Jas, Carter Nelson, Clark Jos O, Conoly John, Clayton J H, Cummins W F, Coughlin C, Cain Daniel, Clark E H, Cavonne S S, Chulden B H, Caldwell Dr J H 2, Cunningham A, Clark & Co J H 2, Clarkson Jesse M, Corbett J A, Cromwell M F, Corless Patrick, Cobb Edward L, Curry Ed, Coughlin Thos, Casey Wm, Colestine C, Carr James, Compton Jno S, Cook John M, Cook Levi

D

Dillen Michael, Davis Wm H, Dean John, Davis Sam, Davey David S, Dell Philip, Dukin Albert, Doyle Michael, Deagle Lorenzo, Douglas J F Col, Davenger Edw, Dilvin Dan, Dillon & Stein, Dwyer Wm A, Davis Jas F, Darvin H, Drew E, Davis C W, Dickinson A

E

Engleman C B, Ellis J col, Edwards Reese, Edgington J F, Essington, Ellis J C

F

Fisher Carl, Fangler T F, Flanagan Hugh, Foley Samuel, Fuller John T, Fisher Chas, Fox Thos, Fitzgerald Jas, Forsyth Joe, Ferry Robt A, Fletcher Hollie, Fisher J Rev, Falck Wm Capt

G

Gray W G, Green John, Gowan Geo, Gusten Eli B, Gardner Jim, Ginlosborough M, Green J H, Galbreath Geo L, Garner Edw, Griffin Anthony, Graham J R 2, Cana Harry, Greenoy T B, Goodman E J Dr

H

Hendrick A H, Hutchinson J, Hedrick L Dr, Hutchinson Wm 2, Humbert John S, Hobb Henry, Hardesty Geo, Hopkins C, Hyde Chas R, Harris Albert C, Hart Alphonzo, Howard & Hunchman, Horndo Z, Hayes J, Huston J S, Husman Wm, Henderson H B, Hannah G W, Heafer Geo R, Hayes Eugene, Hawes C L, Hones A M, Hays Bros, Hornsby J L Dr, Honser John, Huff W H, Hyde John, Hill John 2, Hart Geo F, Hewes Ed S 2, Hoker Chas, Hannany A M, Hall A F, Howard W L

J

Jones C L, Jones J H, Jones Hiram, Joyce Geo W, Jordan Jacob, Jackson Wm A

K

Kendall A T, Kurtz W S, Kizer B B, Kelly John, Knoblarch J H, Kerrigan Jno, Kennedy M W

L

Long Albert, Lewis Chas, Little & Co, Lawless J R, Leatherman Wm, Laird N W, Lanan Daniel, Lilly F M, Lyun Jas D, Lucas & Co, Lock B & Co, Lang John, Lawton W J 2

M

Mullins A E, Mathews P, Marvin Rev E M, Miller Henry, Mitchell Jno J, Maxwell John, Mann James, Maloney Michael, Marlman Mr, Mattingly P, Mathews S N, Minor Dr J W, Martin J C, Mal Jonn, Mulcahy Wm, Murry, Morris & Co, Merriweather E, Mull George, Mitchell Jos, Marshall Jas F, Mull J C, Murphy Wm

Mc

McGuire Mr, M Bride Jas, M'Farlan & Co, M'Mahan B F, M'Clelland T, M'Abee B L, M'Donald W col

N

Newman R L, Neville D, Nicholson B J, Neal T, Neal George, Norrell Jas H, Nelson Frank W, Newsome Isaac, Nugent Willie

O

O'Donnell D, O'Brian John

P

Peters Dr M L, Powell Capt J, Padlock J & Co, Parsons J L, Prickett A, Pare Wm, Pinnell Z, Patton Jno M, Parker Robt, Pulnam Wm A, Peters J M, Paine Geo, Pelham Dr R P

Q

Quinn Jas, Quinby Sam J, Queenan Michael

R

Reagin M, Ronald J W, Ramsey J W, Rittenhouse Geo, Rabbitt Patrick, Reese Wm, Ross J T, Reed Henry F, Reordan Thos, Ross Allen, Raglin Wm, Ray Jas, Richards Thos, Riely G, Ryan Prof A

S

Smith R C, Smith Jas F, Sheball N C, Shepherd D A, Steed S C, Shye Frank, Shields Geo W, Scottsed W, Skinner John, Stanton V R, Smith M T, Smith E A, Sullivan Patrick, Scott Erastus, Smiley Frank, Stone Solomon, Stanley C W, Skelling on T, Shipman Jas, Stephen ou L A, Smith Nelson C, Smith B H, Sterr Chas, Small B A, Slater F, Shipman T J, Spratt T F, Skaffer Capt H, Shram Jas, Strother Dr W D

T

Thomas Marks, Thomas T C 2, Tabor J, Tobin Edmond, Talbott A F, Turpin Wm, Taylor Theo, Turner Samuel, Tharp D T, Thompson N 2, Tick J, Todd Geo, Taillar Ed, Tilley Daniel, Turney & Hurst

U

Umber Nemesis

V

Voss L & Co, Van M J O

W

Webb W M, Wilson J, Waterhouse J T, Wallace J H, Webster Court, Weller & Carlner, Whittington W & Co, Waite Jno M, White & Bro, Will Philip, Warren Alex, Wright J, Wharton J W, White Jas, Waterman G D 2, White C H

Y

Young Jno M, Yates David, Yates J C, Young Ben L, Young Gaven, Yates O T

Initials.

T C & Co

Miscellaneous.

Editor Psychological Journal—Mr Harry—Living Issue—Har Moriah Lodge No 14, I O B B

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "advertised."

JOHN J. SPEED, Postmaster

STEAMBOATS.

For Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
BELLE LEE..................A. McGill, Master,
Leaves as above Sunday, 2d instant, at 10 A. M., from city wharf.
JUDGE & FORSEE, Agents, 44 Wall st.

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.
BELLE LEE..................A. McGill, Master,
Leaves as above Sunday, 2d instant, at 10 A. M.
T. M. ERWIN & CO., Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI.

OLD RELIABLE

U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

FARE $3 50, including meals and staterooms—one dollar less than any railroad. ☞

One of the new and splendid double-decked palace steamers

AMERICA, D. WHITTEN, Master,
UNITED STATES, F. CARTER, Master,

Will leave daily at 4 o'clock P. M., making sure connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.

Ticket and baggage checked on board steamer for all points east. The accommodations on this line of boats are not excelled East or West. All the above boats leave from the Company's wharf-boat, foot of Third street.
ja9 tf — JOE CAMPION, Agent.

REGULAR THURSDAY PACKETS

For Clarksville and Nashville.

The splendid passenger steamers

PALESTINE and ARGONAUT

Will leave Louisville at [illegible] o'clock P. M., during the [illegible] THURSDAY at 4 o'clock P. M., during the season, commencing on first Thursday after opening of navigation. [illegible] to sustain this line we ask of all merchants, [illegible] shippers their influence and freights. If we are encouraged a permanent line will be established to Nashville and all way landings.
H. G. PARIS, of steamer Palestine.
dec6 tf — C. A. EVERHART, Capt. of Argonaut.

INSURANCE.

Home Life Insurance Co.,

Of New York.

ASSETS - - - $1,387,043 38,

And rapidly increasing.

Nearly 11,000 Policies issued, insuring over $20,000,000.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED ANNUALLY.

NO FORFEITURE of Policies or LIMITATION as to residence or travel.

No Extra Premium on Female Lives.

Premiums all cash or one third loaned to the assured if desired.

S. N. HALL, M.D.,
F. C. LEBER, M.D.,
D. CUMMINS, M.D.,
Medical Examiners.

J. ALLEN PORTER & CO.,

No. 31 west Jefferson st., Louisville, Agents.
no3 6mif

STATEMENT of the condition of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, on the 31st December, 1867, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky.

Capital..................$1,000,000

ASSETS.

Cash	$214,252 66
Debts due the Co., secured by mortgage	4[illegible]
Debts due the Co., otherwise secured	[illegible]
United States Bonds	[illegible]
Other stocks and Bonds	[illegible]
All other securities	194,148 1[illegible]
Total Assets	$1,477,677 32
Liabilities	$10,626 71

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 1, 1868.

[No. 8.]

This is to certify that MUIR & SON, as Agents of the Security Insurance Company of New York, at Louisville, Jefferson county, have filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856, and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Muir & Son, as Agents as aforesaid, are hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance, at their office in Louisville, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that, since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.
[L. S.] — D. HOWARD SMITH, Auditor.

MUIR & SON, Agents,
fe1 12t — 109 Main street.

STATEMENT of the condition of the COMMERCE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Albany, N. Y., on 31st December, 1867, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky.

Capital..................$[illegible]

ASSETS.

Real Estate—Company's Office, No. 57 State street, Albany	$[illegible]
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, first liens only	[illegible]
Bank Stocks	13,25[illegible]
United States Bonds	3[illegible]
Call Loans secured by collaterals	7[illegible]
Bills Receivable	4,3[illegible]
Cash on hand, in Bank and due from Agents—State receive	2[illegible]
Interest and Rents—accrued but not due	4,[illegible] 72
	$[illegible],873 8[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Unadjusted and unpaid Losses..................$18,828 65

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, KY., January 1, 1868.

[No. 127—Duplicate.]

This is to certify that MUIR & SON, as Agents of the Commerce Insurance Company, of Albany, N. Y., at Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky., have filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856, and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Muir & Son, as Agents as aforesaid, are hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance, at their office in Louisville, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that, since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.
[L. S.] — D. HOWARD SMITH, Auditor.

MUIR & SON, Agents,
fe1 12t — 109 Main street.

STATEMENT of the condition of the MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, on 1st January, 1868, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky.

Capital..................$[illegible]

ASSETS.

Cash	$[illegible]
Debts due the Co., secured by mortgage	[illegible]
Debts due the Co., otherwise secured	[illegible]
United States Bonds	[illegible]
Merchants' Exchange Bank Stock	[illegible]
New York State Bonds	[illegible]
All other Securities	[illegible]
Total Assets	$[illegible]
Liabilities	$[illegible] 74

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, KY., January 1, 1868.

[No. 125—Duplicate.]

This is to certify that MUIR & SON, as Agents of the Market Fire Insurance Company, of New York, at Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky., have filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856, and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Muir & Son, as Agents as aforesaid, are hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance, at their office, in Louisville, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that, since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.
[L. S.] — D. HOWARD SMITH, Auditor.

MUIR & SON, Agents,
fe1 12t — 109 Main street.

STATEMENT of the condition of the ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Brooklyn, on the [illegible] June, 1867, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky.

Amount of Capital Stock..................$[illegible]

ASSETS.

Cash	$[illegible]
Debts due the Co., secured by mortgage	[illegible]
Debts due the Co., otherwise secured	[illegible]
United States Bonds	[illegible]
Bank Stocks and other Securities	5,[illegible]
Accrued Interest	3,[illegible] 02
Total Assets	$[illegible]
Losses unadjusted	$[illegible]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, KY., July 29th, 1867.

[No. 4—Renewal.]

This is to certify that MUIR & SON, as Agents of the Atlantic Fire Insurance Co., of Brooklyn, New York, at Louisville, Jefferson county, have filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856, and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Muir & Son, as Agents as aforesaid, are hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance, at their office, in Louisville, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that, since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.
[L. S.] — W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.
By JAMES M. WITHROW, Ass't.

MUIR & SON, Agents,
fe1 12t — 109 Main street.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Commercial Fire Insurance COMPANY,

On the 31st day of December, 1867.

MADE to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An Act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3d, 1856.

First: NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is "The Commercial Fire Insurance Company," and is located in the City and State of New York.

Second. CAPITAL.

The amount of its Capital Stock is..........$200,000 00
The amount of Capital Stock paid up..........200,000 00

Third. ASSETS.

Total Assets of the Company..........$2[illegible],880 17

LIABILITIES.

Total Liabilities..........$ 8,872 50

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
FRANKFORT, Jan. 30, 1868.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[L.S.] In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.
D. HOWARD SMITH, Auditor.

As per statement on file with the Clerk of the Jefferson County Court.

WM. PRATHER & CO., Agents,
ja30 12t — No. 141 Main street.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Yonkers and New York Insurance Co. OF NEW YORK,

On the 31st day of December, 1867, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky.

Capital paid in..................$500,000

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$[illegible] 19
Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on real estate, worth 100 per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for, per vouchers	[illegible]
Debts secured by U. S. Bonds	[illegible]
Debts due the Company for premiums	6,783 02
U. S. Bonds per vouchers	4,6[illegible]
New York State Bonds	53,170 00
Due from Agents and Cash in Bank	[illegible] 86
Total Assets	$[illegible] 17

LIABILITIES.

Losses waiting proof..........$ 25,532 86

J. H. MORTON MORRIS, Agent,
ja30 6t — 145 Main st., Citizens' Bank building.

Removal.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

I TAKE pleasure in announcing to my old friends, patrons and the public generally, that I have removed my FURNITURE STORE to No. 103 north side of Market street, bet. Third and Fourth, where I will be pleased to see all my old friends and customers, and as many new ones as may honor me with a visit. I have now an entire new stock of

FINE FURNITURE,

Which I consider one of the largest, finest and best in the city, and I am fully prepared to sell at very

Reasonable Prices.

Call and examine my stock.
[illegible] — JAMES McCULLOUGH.

Female Doctress.

MRS. SESTERHEN [illegible] informs her friends and the public that [illegible] in the practice of Medicine [illegible] will attend to all cases of [illegible] menstruation.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 899.

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky, on the 5th day of Oct., A. D. 1867, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky who prosecutes therein, in behalf of the United States against [illegible] and 2 copper stills, [illegible] whisky, [illegible] tubs and [illegible] pipes, shafting, gearing, belting and fixtures constituting the various apparatus, and all the machinery, tubs and implements appertaining or belonging to the Kentucky Bourbon Company, alleging in substance that the said articles were seized at Louisville, on the 28th day of September, 1867, by Wm. H. Barrows, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, for the 4th collection District of New York, by virtue of special authority from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for the following reasons, to-wit:

1st. That the said stills, tubs and other articles were found on the premises of certain persons who carried on the business of rectifiers, without having paid the special tax required by law.

2d. That the said articles were used by certain persons for the purpose of distilling, upon certain premises, where a business was carried on, other than that of distilling [illegible]. The business of mashing flour; and that the said whisky was distilled by said persons upon said premises where said other business was carried on.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same, that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said district, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of Feb'y, A. D. 1868, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January 18, 1868. — fe2

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 901.

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 15th day of Jan., A. D., 1868, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes therein in behalf of the United States against 1 copper [illegible] worm and 12 oak tubs, alleging in substance that the said articles were seized by F. D. Carnes, Collector of Internal Revenue, on the 18th day of January, 1868, for the following reasons, to-wit:

1st. That said articles were owned and used by one H. W. McDonald, who was engaged in the business of a distiller, and who had not made payment [illegible] special tax required on that behalf.

2d. For a violation of section [illegible] of the Act of 13th July, 1866, and section [illegible] Act of March 2d, 1867, of the Internal revenue laws.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same, that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said district, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of Feb'y, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January, 1868. — ja30

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 890.

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky, on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1867, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes therein in behalf of the United States against 1 copper still and worm and 13 mash tubs, alleging in substance that the said articles were seized at Knox county, on the 5th day of December, 1867, by W. J. Landram, Collector Internal Revenue, for a violation of the 23d section of the act of 13th July, 1866, of Internal revenue laws.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of Feb'y, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January 18, 1868. — ja30

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 888.

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky, on the 13th day of December A. D., 1867, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes therein, in behalf of the United States against 1 copper still and worm, 7 mash tubs and 1 meal tub containing [illegible] alleging in substance that the said articles were seized at Knox county, on the 5th day of December, 1867, by W. J. Landram, Collector of Internal Revenue, for a violation of the 23d section of the act of 13th July, 1866, of the internal revenue laws.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Paducah, in and for said District on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of February, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January, 1868. — ja30

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 905.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 28th day of Jan., A. D., 1868, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes therein in behalf of the United States against copper still and [illegible] alleging in substance that the said articles were seized by John R. Beckley, Collector of Internal Revenue, at [illegible] county, on the 18th day of January, 1868, for the following reasons, to-wit: For a violation of section [illegible] of the act of July 13th, 1866, of the Internal revenue laws.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of February, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January, 1868. — fe1

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 891.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky, on the 19th day of December, A. D., 1867, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes therein, in behalf of the United States, against [illegible] peach brandy, [illegible] still and worm, [illegible] alleging in substance that the said articles were seized at Pulaski county, on the [illegible] of December, 1867, by W. J. Landram, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the following reasons, to-wit:

1st. For a violation of the 23d section of the Act of July 13, 1866, of the internal revenue laws.

2d. For a violation of the [illegible] section of the Act of [illegible] of the internal revenue laws.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same, that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of Feb'y, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated December, 1867. — fe1

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 907.

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 24th day of January, A. D., 1868, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes therein in behalf of the United States against 1 barrel of whisky, alleging in substance that the said whisky was seized on the [illegible] day of January, 1868, by John R. Beckley, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the following reasons, to-wit: For a violation of section 45, of the Act of June, 1866, and also of the internal revenue laws.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of Feb'y, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January, 1868. — fe1

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 895.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 27th day of November, A. D., 1867, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes therein in behalf of the United States against 1 barrel of distilled spirits, 7 barrels, 2 barrels and 12 parts of barrels of manufactured tobacco, alleging in substance that the said articles were seized by Philip Speed, Collector of Internal Revenue, on the 25th day of November, 1867, for the following reasons, to-wit:

1st. For an alleged violation of section 45, act of July 13th, 1866, of the internal revenue laws.

2d. For an alleged violation of section 94, act of July 13th, 1866, of the internal revenue laws.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same, that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of February, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January 18, 1868. — ja30

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 859.

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 15th day of Jan., A. D., 1868, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky who prosecutes therein in behalf of the United States against 31 bales of Cotton, alleging in substance that the said cotton was seized at Louisville, on the 13th day of January, 1868, by Philip Speed, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the following reason, to-wit:

That the said cotton, on which taxes were imposed by law, which had not been paid, was found in the possession and within the control of a certain person, for the purpose of being sold by such person, with the design of avoiding payment of the said taxes so imposed.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America and praying process against the same, that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said district, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of Feb'y, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January 18, 1868.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. [illegible].

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 24th day of January, A. D., 1868, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes therein in behalf of the United States against [illegible] barrels of tobacco, [illegible] pipes, three desks, 3 chairs, 2 boxes smoking tobacco, 2 wooden [illegible], 12 empty boxes and 1 lot of [illegible], alleging in substance that the said articles were seized at Louisville, on the 13th of January, 1868, by Philip Speed, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the following reasons, to-wit:

1st. For a violation of section [illegible], act of July 13th, 1866, and of section [illegible], act of March 2d, 1867, of the internal revenue laws.

2d. For a violation of section 48, act of June 30th, 1864, as amended, of the internal revenue laws.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same, that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the City of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of February, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January, 1868. — ja30

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 865.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1867, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney of the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes therein in behalf of the United States against 27 barrels of distilled spirits, alleging in substance that the said spirits were seized at [illegible] on the [illegible] of September, 1867, by Philip Speed, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the following reasons, to-wit:

1st. That said spirits, on which taxes were imposed by law, were removed from the place of distillation otherwise than into a bonded warehouse, as required by law.

2d. That said spirits, on which taxes were imposed by law, were in the possession of a certain person, who did not rectify the same by [illegible] of the proof thereof and who did neglect to enter daily in a book kept for that purpose, under the rules and regulations which was prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the number of proof gallons of spirits purchased or received by him, of whom purchased or received, and the number of proof gallons used and delivered.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same, that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of February, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January 18, 1868.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 880.

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 8th day of October, A. D., 1867, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes therein in behalf of the United States against 11 barrels of distilled spirits, alleging in substance that the said spirits were seized on the [illegible] day of June, 1867, by Philip Speed, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the following reasons, to-wit:

1st. That the said spirits were removed by certain persons, to the said attorney unknown, from the place where the same were distilled, otherwise than into a bonded warehouse, as provided by law.

2d. That said spirits, upon which taxes were imposed by law, had not been paid, were found elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse, from which the same were removed, it not having been removed from such warehouse according to law.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said district, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of Feb'y, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January 18, 1868.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 887.

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 11th day of January, A. D., 1868, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes therein in behalf of the United States against [illegible] alleging in substance that the said [illegible] were seized at Louisville, on the 7th day of January, 1868, by Philip Speed, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the following reasons, to-wit:

1st. That the said spirits were manufactured [illegible] the 1st September [illegible] and before the [illegible] part where [illegible] been paid, were removed [illegible] place where the same were distilled otherwise than into a bonded warehouse as provided by law.

2d. That said spirits, having been manufactured and distilled since the 1st of September 1866, on which tax is imposed by law, were found elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse, not having been removed from such warehouse according to law, and the tax imposed thereon not having been paid.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same, that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said district, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of Feb'y, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January, 1868.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. [illegible].

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 23d day of December A. D., 1867, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes therein, in behalf of the United States against 1 copper still, [illegible] mash tubs, alleging in substance that the said articles were seized by W. J. Landram, Collector of Internal Revenue at [illegible] county, on the [illegible] for the following reasons, to-wit: [illegible] of the internal revenue laws, July [illegible].

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of Feb'y, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January 18, 1868.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 892.

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky on the 13th day of Dec., A. D., 1867 by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky who prosecutes therein, in behalf of the United States, against thirty gallons, 8 copper stills, 50 mash tubs, and 1 apple mill, alleging in substance that the said articles were seized in [illegible] county, on the [illegible] day of December, 1867, by W. J. Landram, Collector of Internal Revenue.

1st. That the said stills and mash tubs were owned by, and found on the premises of, Frank in Adams and Adam M. Adams, who were engaged in the business of distillers and had not [illegible] said articles in distilling brandy [illegible] 1 barrel apple brandy, which brandy was also found on the premises of Franklin Adams and Adam M. Adams, who had not made payment of the special tax as required by law.

2d. That the said brandy, on which taxes were imposed by law, was found in the possession of Franklin Adams and Adam M. Adams, for the purpose of being sold by them in fraud of the internal revenue laws, and with design to avoid payment of said taxes; and said stills, mash tubs and Apple mill were found in the same in [illegible].

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United [illegible]

U. S. DISTRICT COURT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 895.

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky, on the 7th day of January, A. D., 1868, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes therein, in behalf of the United States, against 1[illegible] copper stills, flake stands and 44 mash tubs, alleging in substance that the said articles were seized on the 28th December, 1867, at [illegible] by [illegible] Collector of Internal Revenue for the following reasons, to-wit:

1st. That said articles were found on the premises [illegible] of a certain person, who did [illegible] the same in the distillation of spirits from grain, without having paid the special tax as required by law.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of February, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January, 1868. — ja30

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 884.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 1[illegible] day of October, A. D., 1867, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes therein in behalf of the United States, against 3 barrels and 1 fractional barrel of distilled spirits, alleging in substance that the said spirits were seized on the [illegible] of October, A. D. 1867, by Philip Speed, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the following reason:

That the said spirits were found elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse, not having been removed therefrom according to law, and the tax imposed by law on the same not having been paid.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of Feb'y, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January, 1868. — ja30

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 893.

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky, on the 19th day of Dec., A. D., 1867, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes therein in behalf of the United States, against [illegible] and 1 mash tubs alleging in substance that the said articles were seized at [illegible] county, on the [illegible] day of December, 1867, by W. J. Landram, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the following reasons, to-wit:

1st. For a violation of the 23d section of the act of [illegible] July, 1866, of the internal revenue laws.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of Feb'y, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January, 1868. — ja24

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 906.

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky, on the 28th day of Jan., A. D., 1868, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes therein in behalf of the United States, against [illegible] barrels of whisky, alleging in substance that the said whisky was seized by John R. Beckley, Collector of Internal Revenue on the 1[illegible] day of January, 1868, for the following reason, to wit:

For a violation of section 45 of the act of July 13, 1866, of the internal revenue laws.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America and praying process against the same, that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of February, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January, 1868. — ja30

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 892.

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky, on the 9th day of Oct., A. D., 1867, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes therein, in behalf of the United States against 2 barrels of whisky alleging in substance that the said whisky was seized on the [illegible] day of October 1867, by John R. Beckley, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the following reasons, to-wit:

1st. That the said whisky was removed by certain persons from the place where the same was distilled, otherwise than into a bonded warehouse as provided by law.

2d. That the said whisky was found elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse, not having been removed from a bonded warehouse according to law, and the tax imposed by law on the same not having been paid.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of Feb'y, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January 18, 1868. — ja30

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 898.

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky, on the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1867, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes therein, in behalf of the United States against [illegible] barrels [illegible] alleging in substance that the said articles were seized on the [illegible] day of September, 1867, by Philip Speed, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the following reasons, to-wit:

1st. That said spirits, on which taxes were imposed by law, were removed from the place of distillation otherwise than into a bonded warehouse, as provided by law.

2d. That said spirits on which taxes were imposed by law were [illegible] of [illegible] spirits, and which did [illegible] the same from the place of distillation, [illegible] purpose.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of Feb'y, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January 18, 1868. — ja30

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 885.

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the [illegible] day of Nov., A. D., 1867, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes therein in behalf of the United States against [illegible] barrels [illegible] alleging in substance that the said whisky was seized [illegible] by [illegible] Collector of Internal Revenue, on the [illegible] October, 1867, for the following reasons:

1st. That the said whisky on which a tax was imposed by law, was found elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse, not having been removed from such warehouse according to law, and the tax imposed thereon not having been paid.

2d. That a person to the said attorney unknown, had in his possession the said whisky, on which taxes were imposed by law, and which had not been paid, with the design of avoiding payment of the taxes imposed thereon.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same, that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of Feb'y, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January 18, 1868.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 889.

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky, on the 1st day of [illegible], A. D., 1867, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes therein in behalf of the United States against [illegible] alleging in substance that the said articles were seized [illegible] by Philip Speed, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the following reasons, to-wit:

1st. That said articles were owned by and found on the premises of a certain person who carried on the business of a distiller without having paid the special tax.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same, that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of Feb'y, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January 18, 1868.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 8[illegible].

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky, on the [illegible] day of January, A. D., 1868, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes therein in behalf of the United States, against [illegible] distilled spirits, alleging in substance that the said spirits were seized at the said [illegible] county, on the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1867, by John R. Beckley, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the following reasons, to-wit:

1st. For a violation of section [illegible] of the act of July 13th, 1866, of the internal revenue laws.

2d. For a violation of section 45 of the act of July 13th, 1866, of the internal revenue laws.

And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 17th day of Feb'y, A. D., 1868, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney.
Dated January 18, 1868.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, District of Kentucky. } ss. No. 891.

WHEREAS, An information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky, on the 13th day of December, A. D., 1867, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes therein, in behalf of the United States, against [illegible] half barrel of peach brandy, 1 bbl containing [illegible] keg of peach brandy and 1 bbl of whisky, alleging in substance that the said articles were seized on the [illegible] day of December, 1867, by Philip Speed, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the following reasons, to-wit:

1st. That the said articles were found elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse, not having been removed from such warehouse according to law.

2d. That said articles, on which taxes were imposed by law, were found in the possession and within the control of a certain person for the purpose of being sold and removed by such person in fraud of the revenue laws, and with the design to avoid payment of said taxes.

3d. That the said articles were distilled by a certain person, [illegible] to have to the same in [illegible]

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Organs, Guitars,

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GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT which are now acknowledged [illegible] SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER IN AMERICA. These [illegible] possess every modern improvement, are of the largest size finished in CARVED and PLAIN ROSEWOOD CASES, embracing every variety of style, and has the full METALLIC FRAME OVER-STRUNG BASS with or without the agraffe arrangement. Each has the FRENCH GRAND ACTION acknowledged to be superior to any other in [illegible] execution. These instruments are [illegible] quarter and seven and a third octaves; constructed of thoroughly seasoned wood and of the finest and best material. For great power, singing qualities, [illegible] ness and purity of tone throughout the entire register; ELEGANCE OF FINISH and GREAT DURABILITY, the Piano Fortes of Messrs. JENNYS & SON are unsurpassed by any other makers in the WORLD and have taken the HIGHEST PREMIUM WHEREVER EXHIBITED. The same facilities which enable this firm to produce a SUPERIOR INSTRUMENT also enable them to offer their PIANO FORTES to the public at twenty per cent lower than any other first-class manufacturer in the country.

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An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap and [illegible] the rent to [illegible] Pianos apply to the purchase [illegible]

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IF DR. MATHEW fails to tell you correctly the past present and future. [illegible] cures rheumatism, neuralgia, deafness, lost [illegible], [illegible], asthma, paralysis, seminal weakness, [illegible] and in short, all chronic and female diseases. Please read the following:

This is to certify that Dr. Mathew cured me of neuralgia of the head of 15 years standing.
MRS. S. M. JOYCE, [illegible] Main st.
Formerly of Frankfort, Ky.

This is to certify that I [illegible] walk for one year. I called on Dr. Mathew. He cured me in [illegible] weeks.
M. S. PAYTON, [illegible]

Thousands more [illegible] his [illegible] Second st. Ladies, $1; Gents, $[illegible].
ja1 tf

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MADAME STARK, from [illegible] has just arrived from the East and can [illegible] on [illegible] street, between Clay and Shelby, where she may be consulted about [illegible] lawsuits, love, lost goods, &c. She warrants every visitor full satisfaction. Gentlemen, $1; Ladies [illegible]
ja17 1m

N. B.—THE world-renowned [illegible] MRS. DR. BAKER, will tell you your lucky days and numbers in lotteries. She [illegible] more scientific intelligences, can [illegible] most important events of the [illegible] and future. In all love affairs she [illegible] can be had. She also counsels as to lawsuits, absent friends, stolen property, &c. No. 54 Jefferson street, near the corner of Preston, south side. Office hours from [illegible] o'clock A. M. [illegible]

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For economy and durability our wares are unequaled.

REFERENCES.

Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, President of the [illegible]; Charles Hermann, Engineer of the Water Works; George [illegible], City Engineer; H. Whitestone, and Bradshaw & Bro. Architects; Major Ed. Crutchfield, brick [illegible]; Mr. [illegible] Rhorer, President Louisville Cement Co.
se27 tf

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ONE pair of STEAMBOAT ENGINES, [illegible] cylinders, 5 feet stroke.

One Stationary Horizontal Engine, 18 inch cylinder, 24-inch stroke.

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One Stationary Horizontal Engine [illegible] cylinder, 24-inch stroke.

One Stationary Horizontal Engine [illegible] cylinder, 24 inch stroke.

One Stationary Horizontal Engine, [illegible] 24-inch stroke.

One Stationary Horizontal Engine, [illegible] inch stroke.

One Stationary Horizontal Engine, [illegible] 24-inch stroke.

One Stationary Horizontal Engine, [illegible] 12-inch stroke.

Two 10-horse power Portable Engines.

One 15-horse power Portable Engine.

One 20-horse power Portable Engine.

One semi-portable Vertical Engine.

Eight Shingle Mills and several [illegible] Frame Circular Saw Mills.

JULIUS BARBAROUX,

Hydraulic Foundry & Machine Shop

S. E. Cor. Floyd and Washington sts.
oc1 tf

C. DUCREUX'S Patent for Instantaneous Detachment of Horses from Carriages.

THIS ingenious and very useful invention, which has been patented in the United States, France and England, is now offered by the inventor to the public, feeling assured that, after a careful examination, one of the greatest [illegible] age. Prominent among its advantages are:

First.—The facility with which horses may be harnessed to or unharnessed from a carriage, rendering it unnecessary for the person using it to pass between or behind the horses, to a [illegible], thus avoiding any liability of [illegible].

Second.—In case of a horse falling, he [illegible] loosed from the carriage, [illegible] driver, saving his seat. [illegible] than that a child can work it.

Third and Greatest.—In case of horses taking fright, becoming unmanageable, and running away the terrible consequences which [illegible] low, may all be avoided by the [illegible] carriage "in a twinkling," and the carriage [illegible] ly and safely stopped.

Mr. C. DUCREUX gave several public exhibitions. The great favor and [illegible] the public on these occasions, [illegible] of a popular appreciation of its merits.

Terms may be known and orders received for applying the patent to carriages, or purchase of State rights by addressing C. DUCREUX, Patentee, [illegible] Elizabeth street, New York.

Removal!

J. ROTHCHILD,

(Late J. ROTHCHILD & BRO.)

Has removed his large stock of

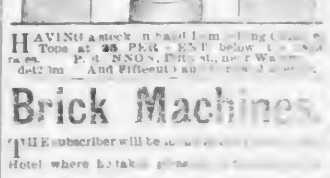
Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS

To No. 51 south side Market, between Second and Third,

Near Second, where he will be pleased to see all his old customers, and as many new ones as may favor him with a call. [illegible] ROTHCHILD.
No. 51 south side Market, between
de1 tf — Second and Third [illegible]

CHEAP CHIMNEY TOPS.



HAVING a stock on hand I am selling Chimney Tops at 25 PER CENT below the usual rates. P. CANNON, Fifth st., near Walnut,
de12 tm — And Fifteenth and [illegible].

Brick Machines.

THE subscriber will be [illegible] Hotel where he takes pleasure [illegible] and representing to the people [illegible] best and most perfect brick machine [illegible] in the United States. All who are interested are respectfully invited to call and examine the [illegible] and model of the same.
J. E. [illegible]
[illegible]

JNO. W. HUGHES. — OR. JAS. S. HUGHES.

J. W. HUGHES & CO., REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Office—No. 51 north side Green street, Between Second and Third

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them such as buying and selling real estate and other property, renting, collecting, &c.

CARD.

H. P. BRADSHAW, JNO. TEHAN, JR., [illegible] J. CLARKE

H. P. BRADSHAW & CO.,

ARCHITECTS,

Northeast corner Main and Bullitt sts.
no1 — Over Citizens' Bank.

Whiskies in Bond.

240 BBLS "Bourbon," 2 years old,
[illegible] Nelson 2 years [illegible],
[illegible] Nelson, 1 year old;
[illegible] Douglass [illegible] 1 year old;
[illegible] Do. [illegible]

TRANSPORTATION.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

[illegible]

ON and after JANUARY 5th, 1868, trains will run as follows:

Leave Louisville	6 30 A. M.	6 30 P. M.
Arrive at Nashville	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M.
Arrive at Humboldt	[illegible] P. M.	11 15 A. M.
Arrive at Memphis	[illegible] A. M.	9 00 P. M.

Trains leave Nashville for Chattanooga and Atlanta [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M., and for Decatur [illegible]

[illegible] through train leaves Louisville at [illegible]

Bardstown train leaves Louisville at 1 30 P. M. [illegible] for Nashville and Memphis [illegible] daily, except Sunday.

[illegible]
ALBERT FINK.

MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON

[illegible]

RAILROAD.

THROUGH [illegible] Memphis and [illegible] to Memphis, [illegible] Chattanooga, [illegible] Atlanta, Ga., Augusta, Ga., Macon, Ga., [illegible]
J. [illegible] Memphis, Tenn.
J. [illegible] Memphis, Tenn.

Judge & Forsee, Agents,

No. 11 FOURTH STREET,
oc1 — LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington

[illegible]

Railroads.

ON and after NOVEMBER 6TH, trains will run as follows:

[illegible]

SAM. GILL, Supt.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON and INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

THE ONLY ALL-RAIL ROUTE TO THE EAST, NORTH AND WEST!

[illegible] this Route arrive in Eastern Cities [illegible] IN ADVANCE of those leaving [illegible] U. S. Mail Boats same day.

[illegible]

Baggage checked through to all principal points.

[illegible] Sleeping Cars on all night Trains.

[illegible]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP CO'S

[illegible] United States Mail, via Panama Railroad.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, [illegible] connecting with [illegible] SACRAMENTO, [illegible] NEW YORK, Capt. Gray, [illegible] Capt. Cavarly, [illegible] Capt. [illegible], [illegible] GOLDEN CITY, Capt. Farnsworth, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Japan and China, leaving [illegible] February 11th [illegible] Republic, from [illegible] for Hong Kong and Costa Rica [illegible]

[illegible] further information apply at the Company's ticket office [illegible] North River, New York. [illegible] F. R. BABY, Agent.

DENTISTRY.

J. F. CANINE, DENTIST

And Manufacturer of Parcel in Teeth, [illegible] Fourth st., bet. Green and Walnut, west side, LOUISVILLE, KY.

TEETH extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide. [illegible]

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

O[illegible] NATED the use of NITROUS OXIDE [illegible] for extracting teeth without pain. [illegible]

[illegible]
E. M. GOLDRA, D. D. S.

GODDARD & PEABODY, DENTISTS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Cheap Furniture.

AS [illegible] remove our stock on the 1st of January [illegible] Main street, one door [illegible] Fifth, and, in order to reduce our stock before [illegible] we offer our entire stock at greatly [illegible]

Dickinson, Bennett & Co.,

NO. 180 MAIN STREET
de1 tm

DELMONICO SALOON

And Restaurant,

[illegible], bet. Market and Jefferson,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

OPEN ALL DAY AND UNTIL [illegible] O'CLOCK AT NIGHT. [illegible]
[illegible]

CO-OPERATIVE FOUNDRY ASSOCIATION,

Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky.

Foundry 17th st. and Portland avenue, LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVING on hand and [illegible] to order all [illegible] Stoves [illegible] Ware [illegible] Work.

[illegible]

CHARLES MAGURGE & CO.

Wholesale [illegible]

PAPER

AND

Paper [illegible]

Nos. 30, 32 and 34 [illegible]

[illegible]

CAVE HILL MARBLE WORKS

Broadway, near Cave Hill.

GIRS, CARRONI & HENRY,

HAVE [illegible] copartnership [illegible]

[illegible]

The Solartype VENTILATING COAL STOVE.

The Solartype WOOD BURNER.

The Solartype HOT AIR FURNACE.

COCHRANE'S PATENTS.

[illegible]

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.

I HAVE purchased the [illegible]

[illegible]

JAY COOKE & CO.

[illegible]